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[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Struggling for Peace and Strengthening Defense Capability"]

[Text] The Soviet people are working vigorously and diligently to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to strengthen our economy, improve well-being, and further improve developed socialist society. The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful, creative labor. Our society's sociopolitical unity is strengthening more and more and the working people's cohesion around Lenin's party is growing.

In the tense international atmosphere the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government are firmly and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and are doing everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace and prevent a nuclear war. "The question of what line to follow in international affairs and in the current acute situation does not arise for the Soviet leadership," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said in his 28 September statement. "Our course remains geared to preserving and strengthening peace, relaxing tension, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states. This is the constant wish of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. We are convinced that these are the aspirations of all the peoples."

At the same time Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his statement drew the attention of the Soviet and the other peoples to the growing military threat to the Soviet Union, its allies, and all the world's peace-loving states by U.S. imperialism, pointing out that we will be able to safeguard the security of our country and its friends and allies in any circumstances. The great Lenin taught us to increase political and military vigilance, strengthen defense might, and be on our guard at all times. And the Soviet people are reaching the same conclusion today. Their armed forces are ever ready to deliver a crushing rebuff to the aggressor.

I.

The aggressiveness of ultrareactionary imperialist forces increased sharply when the R. Reagan administration came to power in the United States. They have declared a "crusade" against socialism.

That which the Soviet people defended with unprecedented tenacity during the Great Patriotic War against the Hitlerite aggressors and for which 20 million Soviet people gave their lives in fierce battles is termed the "center of evil" by R. Reagan.

The Washington leaders what to disrupt the strategic military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which curbs their adventurist actions. "Of course, this policy," Yu.V. Andropov stressed, "will not bring the imperialists success, but its adventurism makes it extremely dangerous for mankind."

Its chief danger to other peace-loving states and peoples as well as the socialist states lies in the large-scale, global war preparations of the United States. Quite without foundation -- as if there were no boundaries, no standards in international relations -- the U.S. Government declares various parts of the world "U.S. security zones." It is interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs everywhere.

There are various methods of this interference but they are all brazen and aggressive -- be they overt armed aggression and the overthrow of the legitimate government by the U.S. Army in Grenada or the savage undeclared war against the Lebanese people under cover of the flag of the so-called multinational force, or the bandit attacks on Nicaragua and Angola organized by the United States with the aid of mercenary gangs and its satellites. In Central and South America, in Africa and Asia the United States is implanting reactionary dictatorial regimes that are odious to the peoples and is creating hotbeds of aggression and conflicts. The United States is seeking to extend the NATO bloc's sphere of action even further.

"We must build peace only on the basis of strength... peace must be based on strength... peace will be strong if we are strong;" this is how the U.S. President expresses his foreign policy program. Strength, military strength, armed force, nuclear force, air force, naval force -- this is the basic vocabulary of speeches by the present Washington leaders.

The White House is openly pursuing a course toward attaining U.S. military superiority over the USSR and NATO bloc military superiority over the Warsaw Pact. This course has become particularly dangerous in connection with the attempts to implement it, with the sharp intensification of the Reagan administration's war preparations. U.S. military expenditures are rising at an unprecedented rate, programs for the deployment of qualitatively new systems of strategic armaments and space weapon systems, for the "upgrading" of NATO nuclear missiles, and the buildup of groupings of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, Asia, and Central and South America are being rapidly implemented. War preparations by the United States and some of its allies have been stepped up in all spheres and in all the main areas of the world.

In peacetime conditions the R. Reagan administration has raised the military budget growth rate to 12-14 percent per annum. In the last 3 years alone the Pentagon has received around $640 billion, some $280 billion have been allocated for 1984, and in the 5 following years (1985-1989) military appropriations will be $2 trillion -- almost as much as the Pentagon has spent in the 35 years since the war.

These massive sums will be spent on "rearming America." An "all-embracing strategic program" for the eighties has been adopted, whereby, in the first place, deployment is being stepped up of new systems of stragetic offensive forces: MX and Midgetman ICBM's, nuclear submarines carrying Trident missiles, B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and the multipurpose Space Shuttle, and long-range air-, sea- and ground-based cruise missiles.

Work is being carried out on a broad scale to create an all-embracing, anti-ballistic missile defense system. Up to $27 billion is being allocated for this in the next 5 years. This "antimissile decision" by R. Reagan is aimed at securing for the U.S. militarists the ability to deliver a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union with impunity.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made statements on the particular danger of deploying antimissile systems. As is known, a treaty banning the deployment of such systems was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972. The United States has now decided to disregard the existing agreement and to deploy these weapons which are particularly dangerous to the maintenance of international stability.

The intensive development of space warfare systems is also a component of the U.S. military preparations. A command is already in operation designed to administer space systems for military aims. This means in fact that another new direction has been taken in the arms race -- the preparation for war in space.

The U.S. Administration's course toward achieving military superiority is also clearly visible in its approach to the nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks. The White House is not interested in achieving positive results. It needs the talks as a means of deceiving the peoples and concealing the arms race that it has begun. At the talks the Soviet Union has encountered the kind of situation in which the U.S. side, trying to deceive the public, pays lip-service to its desire to reach agreement but in fact does not want it and rejects all proposals based on the principle of equality and identical security, the aspiration of finding a rational compromise, and a significant reduction in the two sides' nuclear arsenals. Thereby the United States is deliberately dooming the talks to failure. Let us look at the facts.

President R. Reagan has repeatedly declared that the United States would allegedly submit at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms new proposals taking the Soviet Union's interests into account. But this does not correspond with the truth. The U.S. position at the START talks continues to be based on a desire to radically undermine the Soviet strategic forces and primarily their foundation -- ICBM's. Assent to the U.S. proposals would lead to the liquidation of modern Soviet ICBM's and the necessity to build in their place -- in order to preserve an approximate equality -- new missile-carrying submarines and heavy bombers.

In the meantime the United States would freely complete its military programs, both the ones being implemented and the ones planned for the future. How can this "justice" be described otherwise than as a desire to gain unilateral advantages?

There will be no accord on such a basis. The Soviet Union will not agree to the breakup [lomka] of its strategic forces.

The United States also sticks to unilateral positions at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. All of President Reagan's "zero" and "interim" options are aimed, on the one hand, at the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, and on the other hand at the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, at maintaining untouched its forward-based nuclear means, and at omitting Britain's and France's nuclear arms from the balance of forces on the side of the North Atlantic alliance.

The so-called "new initiative" announced by the U.S. President at the end of September, on which the White House administration merely changed the label in November, does not change the essence of their position. The intention is just the same -- to deploy in Europe U.S. missiles to supplement the U.S. forward-based nuclear means already there and the British and French missiles. What is offered to us is to discuss the quantity and composition of this deployment. So far the United States has not produced a single basis for a mutually acceptable solution to the problem under discussion as a whole.

The fate of an accord now depends on the solution of fundamental questions: Renunciation of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, counting British and French missiles when determining the correlation of forces between the sides, reducing the number of medium-range delivery aircraft, and determining a truly equal level for medium-range missiles and aircraft for both sides in Europe. The proposals by the head of the White House provide no opportunity to resolve these questions and, consequently, no opportunity for agreement. The deadlock remains the same as before. This is not surprising. Everything goes to show that the U.S. goal is to frustrate the talks, while its "initiatives" are just propaganda dummies.

The leaders of the United States and certain other NATO countries, flouting the will of the peoples, are going ahead regardless and despite all kinds of protests with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Their deployment has actually started in Britain. It appears that the next few weeks will see the start of deliveries and deployment of Pershing II missiles in the FRG and cruise missiles in Italy. In this way the U.S. imperialists obviously intend to test the Soviet Union's firmness. The deployment of the U.S. missiles will provide the material base for nuclear blackmail of the Soviet Union and for the implementation of a policy of strength.

Following the "Grenadian lesson" -- armed intervention prepared and executed by the United States without taking into account the opinion of its allies, with whom it did not even consider it necessary to consult in advance -- the question of the deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe acquires an even more sinister character for the West European countries. The deployment of the missiles contains the danger of involving these countries in a nuclear conflict not only despite their will but also without the knowledge of their peoples and governments.

The West Europeans are being psychologically conditioned in order for these plans to be implemented without hindrance. Attempts are being made to convince them that the deployment of the U.S. missiles will allegedly proceed slowly and that, in the event of an agreement, these missiles supposedly "can be easily cut back or even totally withdrawn." And in order to confuse the West European peoples even further, they are advertising as a "peace-loving" action the U.S. intention to withdraw from Europe in the next 5-6 years about 1,400 nuclear munitions.

All this is disinformation. The United States does not withdraw from areas where it has been given military bases. And in this case we are talking about first-strike weapons in the hands of militarists who have settled down on other people's soil, about Washington acquiring, in the words of former Defense Secretary H. Brown, "a clear military advantage." The Americans and their missiles are settling down in Europe on a large scale [kapitalno], seeing the European Continent as the most suitable theater for their military operations in their aggressive plans.

As regards the intended withdrawal of nuclear munitions from Europe, this is a blatant fraud. The outdated charges withdrawn from Europe are being and will be replaced by new incoming nuclear munitions for medium-range missiles, Lance missiles, 155-mm nuclear guns, neutron shells, and new airborne bombs. The total quantity of nuclear weapons in Europe will not be reduced as a result of Washington's "peace-loving" action. For this purpose alone the United States plans to produce in the eighties 17,000 units of nuclear munitions.

The U.S. Armed Forces are being built up in accordance with a military doctrine incorporating the infliction of preventive strikes on the enemy. Their numbers are increasing considerably: About 5,000 new aircraft and over 7,000 new Abrams tanks are being supplied, and the number of warships will be increased to 600. New conventional weapons systems are being developed -- high-precision reconnaisance and strike complexes with a long strike range. According to a statement by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, "the broadest modernization of ground forces in history and their equipping with new equipment has been started" in the United States. Reserve troops are being increased both on the American Continent and on the territory of other NATO countries.

This is a far from complete list of the measures in the "all-embracing program for rearming America." It shows that the program's objective is to make the United States the dominant power in the world in military terms. Then, they dream, it will be possible to embark on the liquidation of socialism as a social system, deal with the people's liberation movements, and establish their domination and system which suits U.S. imperialism in the world.

Of course, the implementation of military programs will not provide the American militarists with the desired results. The Soviet Union will not allow military supremacy over itself. But the arms race unleashed by the United States is very dangerous to the cause of peace.

An agreement on preventing nuclear war was signed between the USSR and the United States in 1973. The sides agreed that "the objective of their policy is to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons." The R. Reagan administration, in blatant contradiction with this commitment, is now stating its "right" to inflict a first nuclear strike in the hope of victory.

Attention is drawn by the dangerous nature of the exercises conducted by the United States and the NATO in recent years. They are characterized by the enormity of scale and are becoming increasingly indistinguishable from the actual deployment of armed forces for aggression.

Some 300,000 men and large quantities of arms and combat equipment were put in motion in the "Autumn Forge-83" NATO fall maneuvers which have just ended. The area covered by the maneuvers embraced Western Europe from Norway to Turkey and included the Atlantic.

And this entire show of military force takes place annually and repeatedly in the direct vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. Are military exercises on this scale necessary for normal troop training? Of course not.

The Washington administration's war preparations are accompanied by shameless anti-Soviet hysteria. Discarding all decency, top U.S. officials are slandering the USSR, its people and policy, and the socialist way of life. Lies, disinformation, juggling with facts, and provocations are being brought into play. It is with the aid of such methods that Washington figures, heating the international situation, are counting on ensuring the unobstructed implementation of their course aimed at an unrestrained arms race. This policy on the part of the White House leaders does not consist solely of emotions or rhetoric. It is a consciously and coldly and deliberately implemented long-term strategy aimed at broadening confrontation and thus increasing the danger of war.

Together with the other peoples of the world, the Soviet people are concerned at the increasing buildup of the arms race, the intensification of international tension, and the lack of progress at the arms talks. "It is our profound conviction," Yu.V. Andropov has said, "that what is currently happening is in direct contradiction to the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the entire world. And the blame for this lies with those who gambled on destabilizing international relations and achieving military supremacy over the socialist countries and at the same time all other countries.

II.

Realizing the danger of the aggressive U.S. policy for the cause of peace, the Soviet Union is taking all the measures incumbent upon it to prevent the growth of the war threat, halt the arms race, and achieve real arms reductions, particularly with respect to nuclear arms. The world does not need an increase in arsenals of lethal weapons. It needs a radical reduction in them and the utilization of the funds thus released for economic and social development needs. This is the firm conviction of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community states.

The proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact states and the Soviet peace initiatives convincingly demonstrate their readiness for cooperation with all states in order to avert the dangerous course of events and to remove the nuclear threat to mankind.

The Warsaw Pact states advocate the most radical reductions of nuclear armaments. They propose the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and the subsequent gradual elimination of the stockpiles thereof following the formulation of an appropriate program for phased nuclear disarmament.

In its desire to facilitate an accord on the limitation of nuclear armaments and to take the first step toward their reduction, the USSR has declared its readiness, on the basis of reciprocity, to freeze all nuclear armaments in both the quantitative and qualitative respects; to cease the quantitative buildup of nuclear arsenals; not to deploy new classes [vidy] and types of nuclear armaments; to introduce a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapon delivery. And all this is not just fine wishes. The USSR is in favor of immediately translating this program into the language of contractual commitments and implementing it step by step in full measure. A start can be made by the USSR and the United States, having in mind the fact that the other nuclear powers too would act analogously. The Soviet Union submitted this urgent and important question for discussion by the 38th UN General Assembly session.

The USSR assumed unilaterally the historic pledge not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, and it called on the other nuclear powers to follow this example.

At the talks with the United States on limiting and reducing strategic arms (START) the Soviet Union is steering a line toward reaching a fair accord. We have proposed that absolutely all strategic armaments, not certain arbitrarily chosen types of them, be subject to limitations and reductions. The strategic nuclear forces of the USSR and the United States are substantially different from each other in terms of their structure. Ground-launched intercontinental ballistic missiles account for 70 percent of the USSR's strategic potential (in terms of charges), but submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) and heavy bombers account for over 80 percent of the United States'. Under these conditions the quest for a mutually acceptable accord can be pursued only via the overall consideration of all types of strategic armaments with the factors determining the strategic situation being taken into account.

What specifically is the USSR proposing? That the overall number of strategic delivery vehicles be reduced in stages by more than one-fourth by 1990, which would lead to the removal of over 1,000 units of such means from both sides' arsenals. The USSR is proposing that the number of nuclear charges also be reduced to equal levels. There can be no doubt that this is a major step along the road of lowering nuclear confrontation. And -- this is a fundamentally important point -- at all stages of the reductions the USSR and the United States would remain in an equal position from the viewpoint of the safeguarding of their security, and the equality between them in the strategic sphere would be preserved. If the United States desired a START accord, the Soviet Union's position could be the basis for negotiations.

In the sphere of nuclear arms in Europe the USSR is prepared for a genuine zero option whereby Europe would be completely rid of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. We have also submitted other proposals that infringe no one's interests. They are well known. Their implementation would lead to a major quantitative reduction in nuclear arms. Both sides -- the USSR and the NATO bloc -- would have an equal but minimal quantity of missiles, warheads on those missiles, and medium-range aircraft.

As Yu. V. Andropov has pointed out, given the U.S. abandonment of the deployment of its missiles in Europe and given the equalization of levels in terms of medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft, the USSR agrees to leave only 140 SS-20 missiles in the European zone and to destroy the rest. This would be much fewer than in 1976, when everyone recognized that equality existed; and fewer than in 1978, when the Soviet-West German communique that spoke of equality of forces in Europe was signed.

As is well known, the United States rejected this proposal of ours as well, demonstrating yet again that it does not want any accords. Its posture still boils down to ensuring that the Soviet Union disarms itself, while by contrast the United States and its NATO partners arm themselves.

However, the time has come to decide the question: either an accord and deep cuts, or the deployment of the American missiles and the countermeasures by the USSR and its allies that are inevitable in that event. Hopes that the USSR could be forced by means of pressure to make some kind of unilateral concessions to the detriment of the interests of its security have never had any foundation. They are also futile now.

While they attach priority importance to measures for nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries also persistently and unswervingly advocate the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments and the conclusion of treaties and agreements that would end the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and would ensure the destruction of stocks of them, and would impose a ban on the development and creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the militarization of space. At the 38th UN General Assembly session it proposed that a Treaty on the Prohibition of the Use of Force in Outer Space and From Space be concluded. This would safeguard states on earth from strikes from space and would also safeguard space facilities from the use of force against them.

The USSR has declared that it is prepared to proceed to a radical resolution of the problem of antisatellite weapons -- to reach agreement on renouncing tests of any such systems, on prohibiting the creation of new antisatellite systems and eliminating those that the sides already possess, and also on prohibiting the testing and utilization for military purposes -- including antisatellite purposes -- of manned spacecraft.

At the same time, the Soviet leadership took an exceptionally important decision: The USSR pledged not to be the first to introduce any types of antisatellite weapons into outer space. In other words, it introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches so long as other states, including the United States refraim from introducing any types of antisatellite weapons into space.

It is clear to any unprejudiced person that the Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to halt the world's dangerous slide toward nuclear catastrophe and turn international relations away from confrontation toward cooperation, including constructive talks on a wide range of disarmament problems and the elaboration of just agreements which would take into account the security interests of all sides. The Soviet Union's proposals are just and realistic. The only thing needed for their implementation is the goodwill of the U.S. and other NATO countries' governments.

Nevertheless, recent events have confirmed yet again that this goodwill is simply absent among them. The U.S. Administration is openly stepping up its war preparations and fanning an atmosphere of war hysteria.

The United States does not want any agreement and is openly pushing matters toward attaining military superiority over the socialist community countries. This, naturally, requires that appropriate measures be taken by our side.

III.

In such a complicated international situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are manifesting truly Leninist restraint, firmness, and adherence to principles in implementing a course of preserving peace and ensuring international security. Imperialism's intrigues are countered by the high vigilance of the Soviet people and the consolidation of the country's defense capability. The measures we are taking to consolidate defense capability, as has been repeatedly stressed in Soviet Government statements, are dictated by the situation which is actually developing in the world. "We will continue," Yu. V. Andropov pointed out in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and our friends and allies and will enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, a mighty factor for restraining imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations."

The consolidation of the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the states which are our allies under the conditions of the mounting military threat from the United States is an objective requirement of life. The USSR has never threatened anyone, it has not attacked anyone, and does not intend to do so. At the same time, in view of the growth of the military threat from imperialism, the Soviet Union is having to resolve creative tasks of communist building while at the same time resolving a defense task -- the defense of socialist gains. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government consider it to be their sacred duty to the Soviet people constantly to maintain the country's defense capability and the Armed Forces' combat readiness at a level which reliably safeguards their peaceful labor and the security of the peoples of the socialist community states. And the graver the threat to the socialist motherland's security, the higher our defense capability should be. That is the CPSU's requirement in the defense sphere.

In strengthening our defense capability, we paid great attention to raising the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and combat capability and we are seeking to ensure that they are always on a level with present-day requirements. Paramount importance here is attached to equipping the troops with modern weapons and combat equipment, maintaining high political morale among the personnel, and ensuring the field, naval, and air training of formations and units.

Armed Forces command-and-political and engineering personnel are constantly working on raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. Soviet military doctrine is of a defensive nature. That means that we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons and military force. But, knowing the imperialists' predatory habits, we state most clearly that our strategic forces are in a supreme state of readiness to deal a resolute rebuff to any aggressor. No "preemptive" ["uprezhdayushchiy"] strike will save the strategists across the ocean from a crushing retaliatory strike. Nothing will save the aggressor from retribution if he is the first to use nuclear weapons against the the Soviet Union and its allies.

The most important condition for safeguarding international security and the defense capability of the USSR and the states which are our allies is the maintenance of approximate parity between the Soviet Union and the United States in the strategic nuclear arms sphere. To us the U.S. plans are clear -- to try to achieve superiority over the USSR in these arms. Aware of the danger of such actions and of the growth of the U.S. nuclear threat to the cause of peace and to the security of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community as a whole, the Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to them.

We do not strive for nuclear superiority, but neither will we permit the U.S. Administration to use nuclear blackmail to implement a policy of strength against us. The Soviet Union will give a fitting reply to its actions aimed at breaking the existing balance of strategic forces, and it has been forced to create corresponding modern strategic weapons systems, preventing the United States from achieving superiority in this sphere.

As the Soviet leadership has already stated, we will reply to the U.S. side's deployment of new strategic weapons systems with the deployment of our own corresponding systems comprising ICBM's and long-range cruise missiles. Other retaliatory measures will also be taken if necessary.

The United States and NATO are now throwing down an open challenge to the socialist community by completing the preparation for the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. If this deployment takes place despite the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union and the protests of the progressive public throughout the world, the socialist community countries will take effective retaliatory measures. The nuclear grouping of U.S. medium-range systems and nuclear weapons of this type belonging to the other NATO countries in Europe that is being increased by the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles will be countered by our own nuclear systems corresponding to them in terms of combat effectiveness.

If the U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe this will be followed by the abrogation of our moratorium on the deployment of medium-range SS-20 misiles in the European zone. By an agreement with our allies, additional systems will be deployed to create the necessary counterweight to the increasing grouping of NATO nuclear weapons in Europe. Necessary retaliatory measures affecting [imeyushchiy v vidu] the territory of the United States itself will be taken so that the Americans will inevitably feel the difference between the situation that existed before the deployment of their missiles in Western Europe and after it.

No one should be left in any doubt now about the socialist community countries' determination to do everything necessary to strengthen their defense capability in response to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. This was said in a Soviet Government statement and in a USSR Defense Ministry announcement.

This was confirmed with sufficient clarity and firmness at the meetings of Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers and defense ministers in October.

The sharp aggravation of the international situation is making higher demands on the level of combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, the improvement of their control, and their technical equipping.

We must also draw the appropriate conclusions from the fact the United States has deployed Armed Forces groupings prepared for war near the Soviet Union's borders and has created control systems for these groupings. We have to reckon with the constantly growing scale and dangerous nature of the strategic offensive forces exercises the U.S. Command is conducting and the exercises conducted within the NATO framework. Nor can we fail to consider the fact that ever new conventional arms systems are entering the armed forces of the United States, the FRG, and the other NATO countries.

The USSR has suggested to the United States that no strike weapons should be deployed in space, and it is awaiting a response. If there is no response, then we will be unable to disregard the U.S. intentions to turn space into a war theater by deploying in it strike forces capable of aiming not only at targets in space but also at our entire planet.

No attempts by the U.S. imperialists to make out that our measures in response to their military preparations are an increase in "the Soviet military threat" will mislead the world's peoples as to the real sources of the danger of war. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power for reason to triumph in international affairs. It will continue to pursue a Leninist peace policy. There is still a possibility of altering the dangerous development of events and diverting them into a healthy channel. The USSR is in favor of seeking a solution to the most complex problems at the conference table on the basis of the principle of parity and identical security. We are firmly convinced that no world problems, and that includes the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, should be resolved by military means. And all those who are now saying "no" to the Soviet proposals are assuming the gravest responsibility to the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

The strengthening of defense capability is a guarantee of the reliable security of the Soviet state and the other socialist community countries. It objectively serves the cause of preserving peace on earth. The Communist Party and the Soviet people are doing and will continue to do everything to ensure that our motherland's defense might and the Armed Forces' combat readiness are at a high level. The U.S. intentions to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The USSR will never allow it. It will never be unarmed in the face of any threat.

The Soviet Union has sufficient goodwill to proceed step by step toward the consolidation of security and the normalization of the world political atmosphere. We also have the necessary forces to counter any military threat from imperialism.

Thanks to the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet Government the Soviet Armed Forces' potential today is a firm fusion of a high level of technical equipment, martial skill, and indestructible morale. The Soviet Armed Forces are always on guard, always on the alert. No turn of events, including events connected with the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, will catch us unawares.

The Soviet people can be confident that the USSR's defense might is being maintained at the level necessary to safeguard their peaceful labor. We have all the necessary material, scientific and technical resources for this. "Our country's defense capability," the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says, "is at a level at which anyone would be ill-advised to organize a trial of strength."

AFANASYEV: 'NEW' POST-INF NEGOTIATIONS 'CERTAIN'

AU210941 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 19 Nov 83 p 2

[Interview given by PRAVDA chief editor Viktor Afanasyev to VOLKSSTIMME reporter M. Graber in Vienna -- date not given]

[Text] Question: On Thursday the Soviet Union declared its readiness to reduce its intermediate-range missiles to 120 and to negotiate at a later time about the French and British missiles. West German Chancellor Kohl concluded from this that the Soviet Union was ready for serious negotiations only after the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles had started.

Afanasyev: I do not think that the deployment of these missiles will alter anything regarding our principled position. It is our seventh proposal, our seventh concession. At first, we proposed to limit these missile systems to 300 on each side; then we proposed to keep only as many as the French and the British have, that is, 162; then Comrade Andropov proposed to go down to 140; and now we have arrived at 120.

Then it was suggested to us to make allowance for the number of warheads, and we did do so. They demanded from us not to transfer any missiles to the East, and we accepted that and declared that we would scrap the dismantled missiles. Thus we can say that we have accepted many wishes of the West. But there remain three positions on which we are unshakable:

First, if the missiles are deployed, then the negotiations about these very missiles will stop.

Second: We are for maintaining parity. We continue to be for negotiations, but on the basis of a fundamental principle: equal security.

And third, and that is my personal opinion -- I was not in Moscow this week -- if these negotiations are ended, and this will probably be the case, then there will certainly be negotiations again, but at another level and taking into consideration the fact that the new missiles have been deployed. When such negotiations will take place, and at what level, that I cannot tell you. But there will be negotiations, in the interest of security and detente and because controversies cannot be solved by force but only through negotiations and compromises, and we are ready for that.

And fourth, and that is again our official position, if the new missiles come, there will be countermeasures on our part.

Question: If the deployment takes place now and if the necessary countermeasures are taken, how can one come back to a lower level of parity, considering that the Americans obviously want to have ground-based intermediate-range missiles in Europe?

Afanasyev: Naturally, security in Europe will not be increased by the deployment and by the countermeasures to be taken by us. And the danger of war will increase, not only in Europe but throughout the world. But we have no other way out. And if I, for example, am asked, why do you not want to give the Americans the opportunity to deploy the missiles, what is changed by this? -- then please put yourself into our country's position. There will be 572 new missiles, and we cannot overlook them. Let me remind you of the fact that the United States brought the first missile to Europe in 1948, at a time when we did not have any missiles. And it is a fact that we were compelled to catch up again and again.

But we have submitted a number of fundamental proposals:

-- For example, we have adopted the commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If all nuclear powers were to adopt this commitment, there could no longer be any question of the danger of a nuclear war. But this proposal submitted by us was not accepted in the West.

-- Second, we proposed to discontinue all nuclear weapons tests, which would constitute an important barrier against the further development of new nuclear weapons.

-- Third, we proposed to freeze the current missile armament, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Even though this proposal has been rejected by the official circles of the United States and of NATO, it is gaining more and more support in public opinion.

We now find ourselves in a very dangerous situation. These missiles can reach targets in the Soviet Union within between 3 and 8 minutes. It is virtually very difficult to take any countermeasures. These missiles can penetrate the earth to a depth of 30 meters, so that all shelters of our nuclear forces, our military staffs and command centers can be eliminated. The protection of all these centers will be rendered very difficult, nearly impossible.

Hence we are compelled, to restore parity, to make the U.S. territory attackable within the same period.

Will the Soviet Union maintain the proposals it made prior to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe -- renunciation of a first strike, a test ban and the freezing of nuclear armament -- even after the deployment and the restoration of parity?

Afanasyev: I think so, yes. There has been a great deal of talk about a Soviet threat. But it is very well understood in the West and the Soviet Union will never be the first to start a war. They regard as the actual danger the Soviet ability to strike back. And that is why they seek to prevent a counterstrike, by deploying new missiles so as to be able to destroy all our command centers. Let me emphasize once more what great danger is inherent in these new missiles, a danger that is barely conceivable.

Question: If new negotiations materialize after the deployment, irrespective at which level, will the Soviet Union then still have to insist that the British and French missiles be included?

Afanasyev: Yes -- that is again my person viewpoint. I also believe that such negotiations could be held on a broader basis, also with Britain and France participating. These negotiations will, for example, also include the problem of nuclear submaries and of aircraft carrying nuclear weapons. These negotiations will have to be waged taking all factors into consideration. One cannot say of such negotiations how long they will take, but as long as there are negotiations, there will not be war.

Question: Is the proposal of the Soviet Union, which was reported yesterday, its last offer in Geneva?

Afanasyev: As I have said, I have not been in Moscow for a week now; it may perhaps not be the last one. You have seen how far we have gone in making concessions to the West, but we are not getting appropriate answers.

BOGDANOV: 'CLOSE LINK' BETWEEN INF AND START

LD201126 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Interview with Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute, by correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev]

[Text] [Yenikeyev] Dr Bogdanov, can you say you did believe that the U.S. Administration would start deploying its new medium-range missiles in Western Europe?

[Bogdanov] To be frank, I had no doubt that this administration will deploy INF in Europe. And do you know why? Because long ago they have taken a decision to do so. I would not be fair to that administration if I say that that's the only administration, this very administration, that can take the decision. No, that decision was just a process. I would put it like that, that this very administration finally took the decision to deploy. If you remember, at the very beginning of that story -- I will put it like that -- in '77, within a year they came to the conclusion that deployment is very much along the lines they were taking in the strategic buildup of their forces. And of course if you study American documents, American papers, American statements, how they perceive the nuclear war, you will see what they do in Europe is exactly what they say. They deploy in Europe decapitation systems, decapitation systems aimed against targets in the Soviet Union with a very clear idea to deprive us of retaliatory capability. So that's why, if you are student of American strategic policy, you can come, you could have come to the conclusion that unfortunately they will deploy.

[Yenikeyev] What impact will the decision by the administration have on the talks in Geneva on intermediate-nuclear-range [as heard] missiles?

[Bogdanov] You know, I would look at that from a -- from one very simple angle. For a number of years Americans had no (?other) strategic systems in Europe. What they had in Europe, what they called forward-based systems, that was not for them their INF. For us they are strategic systems because they are reaching targets on our territory. So, once they have their strategic systems in Europe we face a completely new strategic situation. So you come to the logical conclusion. The base of talks (?we will have) in Geneva is ruined by that fact. What about to talk in Geneva in new situation?

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr Bogdanov, as I get it from what you've just said, the new American decision affects not only talks on intermediate-nuclear-range missiles in Geneva, but also the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons, also held in Geneva.

[Bogdanov] I believe you are right, and I believe there is a very close link between INF talks and strategic talks if they are [word indistinct] logical in our deliberations. you know, on what's going on, then of course we should come to another logical conclusion -- that the strategic talks we are having in Geneva now look somewhat differently from what they were in the middle of this year.

[Yenikeyev] Now, speaking about this decision to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, how does it affect Soviet-American relations from a political point of view?

[Bogdanov] You know, unfortunately, Soviet-American relations were strained for such a long time now because of the policy of this administration, and the main reason of that is the arms race. The course of this administration is the military superiority over us. So, what they do in Europe now they just add another blow, (?very) serious blow, to the Soviet-American relations. So I would say that that will damage very much, very much, Soviet-American relations.

[Yenikeyev] And shouldn't we mention here that the Soviet leadership has made it quite clear that the Soviet Union would respond to the American actions in this sphere? What would you say about this?

[Bogdanov] You know, this administration is -- I would put it like that -- this is an administration of delusions, and one of the delusions this administration has that the Soviet Union would not respond. They are very much mistaken. We will probably retaliate and we will find out -- I think we have already found -- proper answers to all (? directions) of what they have done in Europe just to make them to feel [words indistinct] the same, including American territory.

[Yenikeyev] You mean to say that the American decision to deploy new medium-range missiles will fire back at the American nation as well?

[Bogdanov] That, unfortunately, that much will happen. It will hurt the American nation too. And you know, the peculiar development of all that is that this administration has been spending a log of resources, a lot of money building up its huge military pressure machine on the Soviet Union. But I will put a question, you know. Did American security become bigger or less because of that? When we retaliate I am afraid that the American security will be much less secure than it was even a year ago.

[Yenikeyev] Dr Bogdanov, after all this do you think there is still time to stop the new spiral in the arms race?

[Bogdanov] There is always time for common sense. We have a common enemy which is the threat of nuclear war. It is not in the interests of the Soviet Union alone to prevent a nuclear war. It is in the interests of USA people also to prevent nuclear war. So if we have a feeling that the other side demonstrates a genuine serious approach to arms control they will immediately find in the Soviet Union a very good cooperative partner. That's my point.

EAGLEBERGER 'LIES' ON U.S. INF ACCORD DESIRE

LD181545 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 18 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reporting: Falsification, disinformation and outright lies -- anything goes when Washington is trying to take the sting out of the anti-nuclear protest in Western Europe over the arrival of first U.S. medium-range missiles there. A news conference of U.S. Under Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleberger aired by the U.S. Information Agency yesterday is fresh proof of that.

Just like in the case of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who brained-washed the Europeans a week ago, yesterday's news conference was beamed to the capitals of the countries where the USA is going to station the newest first-strike nuclear missiles. Trying to reassure the public of those countries, Lawrence Eagleberger tried to sell to it the allegations that the USA was determined to reach accord at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

Such allegations are no more than an effort to win the consent of Western Europeans, by telling cheap lies about the good intentions of the USA, to the deployment of the new missiles -- a move that will turn them into Washington's nuclear hostages. It is well known that this move is devised to upset the existing strategic military balance in Western Europe and to give the USA serious military advantages. Well then, Mr Eagleberger did not bother to conceal that the USA intends to conduct dialogue with the Soviet Union from the position of strength.

ADELMAN REMARKS ON USSR OBSTRUCTIONISM 'CYNICAL'

LD210052 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 20 TASS -- The United States intends to field its advanced medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe irrespective of the outcome of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. This was made clear today by Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who appeared in an NBC television programme.

According to Adelman, the only chance to conclude an accord at Geneva is linked with the Soviet Union changing its position and accepting Washington's notorious "zero option" directed at unilateral disarmament of the USSR. Adelman cynically claimed that progress at the talks is hindered by the Soviet Union's "unwillingness" to agree to U.S. terms. The official of the U.S. Administration thus confirmed that Washington intends to continue deployment of its missiles in Western Europe.

SOVIET 'SHIFTS' OVER UK, FRENCH MISSILES DENIED

LD191447 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 19 Nov 83

["Washington's Underhand Scheming" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS --Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military writer:

Right after the arrival of new U.S. nuclear missiles to Western Europe, officials from the USA and a number of other NATO countries undertook a series of propaganda maneuvers to divert the attention of the world public from and to dampen its protest against Washington's adventurist decisions, as well as to picutre things in such a way that the stationing of Pershings and cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany and other NATO countries will allegedly change nothing either in the military and political situation in Europe or in diplomatic relations between the East and the West.

Washington and some of its NATO allies are playing up rumors they are spreading themselves concerning certain "shifts" in the Soviet Union's position at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Eurpoe allegedly toweard the readiness to withdraw its legitimate demand that French and British missiles to be taken into account in the Geneva negotiations. This totally groundless assertion came from U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt who gave an interview to the American NBC television company. This patent lie was presented in the form of a sensation by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on the eve of Bundestag debates on disarmament problems.

At the same time Washington pretends that it is also changing its position, allegedly bringing it closer to that of the Soviet Union, which is not true in actual fact. The Reagan administration, as before, steers a course devised to ensure U.S. superiority over the USSR and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Treaty organisation.

It goes without saying that there are not any "signals" from the Soviet Union concerning a change in its positions on British and French missiles, nor are there likely to be, for NATO's demand to leave the British and French rockets out of the framework of limitations is an inseparable part of the effort to disrupt the existing balance and attain at least a two-fold NATO superiority in warheads. The Soviet Union's true position was reaffirmed in no uncertain terms in the authoritative editorial in the November 18 issue of the newspaper PRAVDA.

As to the present U.S. propaganda maneuvers, including Washington-inspired rumors about some "shifts" in the positions of both the USSR and the USA they are simply cheap. Their purpose is to mislead the world public opinion and to ensure more favorable conditions for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Persisting in its efforts to achieve this aim Washington, as has already been proved, adheres to an openly obstructionist position in the Geneva negotiations, rejecting all the initiatives advanced by the Soviet side. This was reaffirmed by Paul Warnke, who had led the U.S. negotiating team to the SALT talks under the Carter administration. Speaking in an NBC interview, he said that no matter what proposals the Soviets came up with they would be unacceptable to the USA, as the United States took interest more in the new U.S. missiles than in diminishing what he called the Soviet threat.

As to the Soviet Union's position, it has put more than once and continues to put forward constructive, realistic and just porposals in the Geneva negotiations. What is needed to carry them out is the goodwill of the governments of the USA and other NATO countries. But it is this will that is signally absent. Hyprocritically speaking of the need of carrying on with the talks at Geneva, NATO leaders are unsuccessfully trying to call in question the hard fact that the U.S. decision to begin the stationing of its missiles without waiting for the talks to end deals a staggering blow at the very concept of the search for mutally acceptable solutions on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides.

ARBATOV: INF DEPLOYMENT TO END SS-20 MORATORIUM

OW190047 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 19 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 9

[Text] (KYODO) -- Visiting Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR, held a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo on 18 November. At the press conference, he said that if new-type U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union -- as a countermeasure -- would lift its unilateral freeze (of May 1982) on the deployment of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles. In this connection, however, he suggested that there would be no reinforcement of SS-20's in Asia for the time being, even if the INF reduction negotiations rupture, saying that the lifting of the freeze would not automatically be linked to an increase in SS-20's in Asia.

At the press conference, Mr Arbatov confirmed for the first time as a Soviet official in authority that the Soviet Union now has 108 SS-20's deployed in Asia.

Commenting on reported remarks by West German Chancellor Kohl that the Soviet Union has suggested that it would exclude British and French missiles from the list of negotiations, Mr Arbatov said that either the chancellor or the mass media had given incorrect information, adding that the question of the two countries' missiles were actually laid on the negotiating table and would not be withdrawn.

In this connection, he stressed that both Britain and Faance were nuclear powers and therefore, they could not evade nuclear responsibility, and that the negotiations would not make progress without discussing their nuclear weapons.

Mr Arbatov also said that he had pointed out that the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe would rob negotiations of foundations and reasons for continued talks. He stressed that, however, he had never remarked that the Soviet Union would leave the negotiating table on its own, and added that the future of the negotiations hung on how the United States acts.

Through these remarks, he meant to stress that the United States would be totally responsible for a possible rupture in the negotiations, but that the Soviet Union would not necessarily rule out all talks in the future.

EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT U.S. 'POLITICAL LIABILITY'

LD201921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 83

["News commentary" read by political observer Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] In connection with the situation which has come about concerning the so-called Euroweapons, I should like to draw your attention to several facts. First: There are Soviet proposals firmly based on the principle of equality and equal security for the sides, proposals directed towards considerably lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would not only make it possible to reduce -- and considerably -- the current number of nuclear weapons on the European Continent, but would undoubtedly open up new prospects regarding the whole range of problems connected with the limitation and curtailment of the arms race.

The second fact to which I should like to draw attention is the fact that whatever European barometer you look at now, it is quite obvious that a majority of Europeans opposes the implementation of the so-called two-track NATO decision. One senses this from the mass anti-missile, anti-war movement, one senses it from the behavior of the political opposition forces, and also from the twisting and turning of government circles in the NATO countries, which are now drawing back, [poyezhivayutsya] from their won decisions and from Washington's pressure.

And finally, a third fact. This is the fact that the United States clearly wants to implement its plans for the deployment of the nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European states and are in effect torpedoing the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union.

If one adds up all these facts, the impression can be created that the balance is negative. But this is not simply arithmetic, this after all is political algebra, because in the defense field, the Soviet Union and its friends have a suitable response to the challenge to the socialist community posed by the NATO decision; and, in the political field, this behavior by Washington, this line of the American Administration, is undoubtedly proving to be a considerable political liability, which will make itself felt in all future developments.

U.S. RUSHING TOWARD DEPLOYMENT 'FAIT ACCOMPLI'

LD200016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 19 Nov 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] I have said that the struggle between the two opposing tendencies in the modern world, between the forces of war and peace, is becoming even sharper in its character. Perhaps nowhere does this show more clearly than on our European Continent. Just this week U.S. military transport aircraft began delivering cruise missiles to Great Britain. A stormy new wave of protest has arisen in the country. The Thatcher government has ordered its troops to open fire on protesters if necessary, even if the protesters are women. The U.S. soldiers guarding the missiles are also prepared for such action. Incidentally, news agencies report that U.S. security and intelligence personnel have not permitted even one representative of the British Government to approach the missiles. Everything that happens at the U.S. military bases in the British Isles -- and there are over 100 of these military bases in Great Britain -- is strictly an American affair; and whatever brave poses may be struck in ministerial offices in London, this fact remains beyond dispute.

As for the FRG, the American nuclear-missile weapons are expected at U.S. bases on 22 or 23 November. It should be stressed that all this is taking place while the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations are still continuing on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Nobody has yet declared that they have failed or that they have ended. The West German Bundestag has not yet announced its final decision on this question, although it runs counter even to NATO's so-called two-track decision in which it was, after all, indicated that the West's need for its notorious upgrading of weapons would be defined in the light of tangible results at the Geneva talks.

As we can see, the Pentagon is in a hurry. It is going all out, having decided to confront not only the peoples, but also the governments of the countries of Western Europe with a fait accompli.

The implementation of Washington's plans will of course create a new strategic situation and a new and highly disturbing atmosphere in Europe. We, of course, realize this fully, clearly and soberly. The USSR has made and is making truly heroic efforts to avert the worst, to remove the threat of nuclear war from Europe and the whole world. At the Geneva talks, the USSR has introduced whole complexes of constructive, specific, realistic, and honest proposals, acceptable to both sides. All this is spoken of once more, with great persuasive power, in the article published in PRAVDA today by Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

We Soviet people have strong nerves. Of course the implementation of NATO's nuclear plans in Europe will inevitably substantially complicate the situation both in Europe and the whole world. But it will not mean the end of the world. We have sufficient strength and capability to restore military parity and equilibrium, and to reliably defend the security of our homeland and the peaceful work of the Soviet people.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD201740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Nov 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Igor Petrovich Belyayev, head of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Foreign Political Department; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA, and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

European Opposition to Missiles

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. At the beginning of our talk I should like immediately to note two main features of the present international situation, which is an extremely tense one, as you of course know. On the one hand the peace-loving foreign policy of our party and government is directed toward improving it. Of course, the statement by Comrade Andropov says, is aimed as before at preserving and consolidating peace, at the relaxation of tension, at curbing the arms race and at extending and deepening cooperation between states. On the other hand there is the imperialist aggressive policy of the United States and its allies. Washington's leaders are striving to break the military strategic equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which restrains their adventurist actions. The main danger -- and not only for the socialist countries but for the other peace-loving states and peoples -- lies in the global, wide-scale military preparations of the United States. This is stressed in the article by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov entitled: Struggling for Peace and Strengthening Defense Capability, published in PRAVDA yesterday.

The U.S. military preparations embrace Europe too. A turning point has now arrived for this continent from the point of view of whether the arms race is to be brought to a halt here and turned back, or on the contrary whether it is to continue spiraling. American cruise missiles began to arrive in Britain last week, and the final discussion about these same missiles and about the Pershing II's in West Germany opens in the Bundestag tomorrow. In the event of a decision on installing the missiles being made, the first of the latest U.S. missiles will be brought over into the FRG immediately. In Italy a similar decision has been confirmed by Parliament.

The conflict between the population of the countries of Western Europe and their governments has reached a critical point. Let me give a few statistics, they are extremely eloquent. According to data from the latest public opinion polls, more than 75 percent of FRG citizens are opposed to the deployment. In Britain the figure is 60 percent. Approximately the same percentage is opposed in Italy, while in Belgium and the Netherlands four in five people are against. So that is Western democracy for you: The governments insist on having their own way. Nevertheless, as a West German television observer noted, the resolve of those opposed to the so-called upgrading of arms has not been broken. Protests are building up in Britain, for example. In London, Parliament has been surrounded by pickets, although demonstrations in its vicinity are banned. Despite forces of British and U.S. troops running into many thousands which guard the Greenham Common base, where the cruise missiles are being brought in, British women have made a kilometer-long breach in the barbed-wire fence around the base, using wire-cutters, and the peace champions are trying to block the way to the first-strike nuclear weapons literally with their own bodies.

The haste with which Washington dispatched these weapons to Britain surprised even the British Government, as has been noted by the Western press. The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, an FRG newspaper, writes expressing its surprise in this connection: But the Geneva talks have not yet ended. This haste places in doubt the West's willingness to take part in talks and quite definitely cuts across NATO's two-track decision of December 1979, which clearly states that the West's requirement for upgrading its arms will be determined in the light of the definite result at the talks.

The fact that this requirement -- if such it may be called -- is in reality being determined by Washington in its own interests and to the detriment of the Europeans' interests is now evident for everyone.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, put it this way in an interview in the newspaper DIE WELT: Why did we not analyze more carefully the proposals that have been made by the Soviet Union? In the first place, because the leading Western power came to the conclusion that it would nevertheless be better to deploy some of the Pershing II missiles than to achieve a reduction in the SS-20 missiles. The Social Democrats, who at one time supported the NATO two-track decision I have mentioned, have in their congress just come out against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG. Many ordinary people and eminent political figures in the West consider that the date for the deployment, which was fixed in an arbitrary manner, should be put back in order that it might be possible to continue the Geneva talks.

The American LOS ANGELES TIMES indeed headed an article by Congressman Markey thus: Let us postpone the deployment of the missiles: Postponement of their deployment in Europe will give the talks a chance. One third of U.S. senators have expressed themselves in favor of a postponement. Tomorrow the missiles issue is to be discussed in the Bundestag, and on that day there are to be mass meetings and demonstrations throughout the country. The three-fourths of West Germans who are against the missile want to be heard.

[Yefimov] Lafontaine, member of the Executive Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, set out very precisely the purport of these concerns. The thought that a U.S. President can alone make a decision on the use of nuclear weapons deployed in our country is for me unsupportable. Events in Grenada have only strengthened these fears. The invasion of Grenada showed that Washington makes decisions on its own. It did not ask for the opinions of its allies. Only Mrs Thatcher, the most loyal ally, was granted such an honor, but her opinion was ignored. What will happen now with the missiles? The Western countries are indeed seething.

A report published in the British bourgeois newspaper THE SUN is very indicative in this respect. This newspaper announced that if Washington suddenly decided unilaterally to launch the nuclear missiles deployed on British territory, then the regiment of British soldiers which guards the missiles jointly with the Americans would receive the order to open fire on their Yankee colleagues. The British Defense Ministry denied this report, but the very appearance of the report on the pages of this bourgeois newspaper tells a great deal -- about the worries of the British people, about worries at different levels, about their dispiritedness in connection with the fact that London will not have the possibility to keep its finger on the trigger, and might find itself in without an invitation and without even having been told about it.

How can one fail to recall here the words of Chancellor Adenauer, who toward the end of his life and his period in power understood that the Soviet Union is not seeking conflict, that it is possible -- and these are his actual words -- that it is possible and necessary to become reconciled with the Soviet Union, and that it is possible and necessary to cooperate honorably with the Soviet Union. He, at that time, did not give his agreement to the deployment of American Jupiter and Thor medium-range missiles in the FRG. He did not give it because he understood, he understood perfectly, the whole danger being created for West Germany by the deployment of these missiles.

[Belyayev] Now the Americans are bringing medium-range missiles into the European Continent and are installing them on the territory of countries which are situated a short distance from the Soviet Union's borders. We would like to reach an agreement, but what the Americans are now doing at Geneva, what they are doing on the continent of Europe, and in particular on the territory of Great Britain, is evidence of the fact that they do not want to reach agreement. They would like to create a very serious threat to the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

[Sobolev] If, despite the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union and the protests of the progressive public of the whole world, the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe takes place, then the countries of the socialist community will take effective countermeasures. The cancellation of our moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European zone will follow. Under agreement with our allies, additional means will be deployed for the creation of the necessary counterweight to the growing grouping of NATO nuclear armaments in Europe. Proper countermeasures, having in mind the territory of the United States itself, will be taken, ensuring that the Americans perceive the difference between the situation that existed before the deployment of their missiles in Western Europe and the situation after this. However, Comrade Ustinov's article stresses, it is still possible to halt the dangerous development of events, and turn them into a healthy channel. The USSR favors seeking solutions to the most complex of problems at the negotiating table, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. We are firmly convinced, the article says, that no world problems, including the historic argument between socialism and capitalism, should be solved by the path of war. All who are now saying "No" in reply to the Soviet proposals are taking upon themselves a very heavy responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

U.S. 'Inexcusable' Behavior in Grenada

Continuing our program, we shall now turn to other regions of the world where the U.S. imperialist policy is also producing a tenser atmosphere. Central America and the Caribbean Basin remains such a region. Last week, the Cubans honored with three days of mourning the heroic death of their internationalist comrades who resisted the attack by the U.S. interventionists in Grenada.

[Yevimov] Are the 6,000 Marines in Grenada a large number, or not? By the standards of World War II or the Vietnam war, 6,000 Marines does not seem very many. Nonetheless, this was a very large-scale military invasion. The island, or islet, to be more precise, is tiny. It is a little speck of land in the ocean. In area it is 27,000 times smaller than the United States. For such an islet, 6,000 Marines is a huge army: One occupier, armed to the teeth, for every 18 unarmed members of the Grenadian population. If the United States were to undertake an operation on a similar scale against, for example, Britain, maintaining the same proportion of 18:1, three million U.S. soldiers would land in the British Isles, and arrest 150,000 people. That is the kind of force that was thrown against Grenada.

[Sobolev] And yet, in his speech at the meeting of mourning, Fidel Castro pointed out one circumstance which, in my view, is very significant: The illusory nature of the apparently obvious U.S. military superiority over this tiny state, for the United States sustained serious losses, not so much in terms of human casualties and loss of equipment, although about 100 Americans were killed or wounded and eight heliciopters lost despite the suddenness and superiority in equipment is still quite a lot. But the political losses, as even American commentators consider, are only just beginning to manifest themselves. Reagan is defiant. He declared, for example, on learning that in the UN General Assembly over 100 countries had condemned the intervention, with only two -- Israel and El Salvador -- supporting it, that this vote had not caused him to miss his breakfast. But both that sentence, which will do Reagan no credit, and the whole behavior of the administration during the invasion shows how afraid Washington is of paying too high a price in foreign-policy terms for the attack on Grenada. Why else should there be all this unprecedented accumulation of hasty lies to excuse the inexcusable? At one stroke, Washington has violated the charters of the UN, the OAS, and various regional pacts which directly forbid aggression against other member-states.

[Yefimov] It is indisputable that this was a flagrant, inpudent, and cynical violation of international law and of the UN Charter. Even U.S. NATO allies have been distancing themselves from Washington. The White House sounded the alarm, whatever the President might say about his appetite.

And already, during the OAS General Assembly, Secretary of State Shultz tried by hook or crook for three and a half hours behind closed doors to persuade the foreign ministers of almost 30 states which are members of that organization not to speak against the United States. However, he failed. Here is what the foreign minsters of three Latin American countries had to say, and these statements are typical:

Sepulveda, of Mexico: The invasion of Grenada is an undisguised violation of the UN Charter:

Ortega, of Panama: An extremely crude violation of the basic norms of international law;

Zambrano Velasco, of Venezuela: This is a manifestation of patent colonialism.

What is Washington to do? Strange as it may seem, people have been found -- leading professors of law, and senators -- who demand that the UN Charter be changed, as well as international rules. All this, they assert, is outmoded, and does not correspond to Washington's requirements. Senator Nunn, for example, proposes nothing more nor less than giving the United States the right to deliver preemptive strikes against terrorist camps. But who are these terrorists? And who will define them and determine whether or not they are terrorists? Washington, of course. And in the opinion of the Reagan team a terrorist is one who disagrees with their course.

[Belyayev] Thus for example Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana, siad this: The fact is that the current U.S. Administration divides the world into black and white, in its view, and if you do not show slavish devotion to their ideology you find yourself guilty of undermining the existing order. You must submit to the United States and to President Reagan or be destroyed. Here, as it were, you have the philosophy or, if you like, cluster of philisophies of imperialism, whose militaristic course the United States is now pursuing.

[Sobolev] This gives the correct description of Washington's behavior and its disregard for both charters and international law, but even in ancient Rome a formula had been devised: Treaties must be observed. Otherwise the entire system of international relations will collapse into chaos, with the most disastrous consequences for mankind. We know that Hitler broke treaties lightly, and this brought him temporary advantages, but we all know what happened in the end. Recently the United States has also come to regard violation of treaties as nothing unusual. This applies to agreements on both the political and economic sphere. Where it counts its losses, Washington may once again be convinced that the ancient Romans were right: Treaties must be observed.

Nor has official lying been justified. The events in Grenada have made this perfectly clear. The lies have merely done further damage to the reputation of the U.S. Government throughout the world. However, in the United States itself everything indicates that Reagan has succeeded in deceiving quite a lot of Americans. In his speech Fidel Castro pointed out how dangerous this is. The Reagan administration, he said, has basely and dishonestly played on the patriotism of the Americans, and on such concepts as the country's diginity and the greatness and glory of the nation. It is no accident that Fidel once again recalled Hitler here. In his day the crazed Fuehrer came to power by exploiting the moods produced by economic crisis and defeat in the world war. Reagan has also used these two factors -- an economic crisis, and defeat in the Vietnam war. True, only one-fourth of those Americans entitled to vote voted for him, but that was enough.

[Yefimov] Grenada has now whetted the appetites of all right-wing forces in the United States. The wave of chauvinism raised in the U.S. press is advantageous to the current President, Reagan, in connection with the coming election campaign, just as it was to Mrs Thatcher's advantage at one time, following the Falklands crisis.

[Sobolev] He is flourishing letters, congratulatory letters he has been receiving following the Grenada invasion. I cannot honestly say that I am at all clear how the U.S. war with Grenada could flatter anyone's national pride. However -- well, all right, everyone takes pride in whatever he can. What is worse is that such support eggs on the administration to fresh adventures. Aircraft carriers and the Marines are assuming increasing importance as an instrument of Washington's policy.

I think it is worth talking about the Marines in particular; for this is a separate arm of the U.S. Armed Forces, exceeding in number the entire army of such a large country as Brazil, for instance. The Marines have their own air force: 1,200 aircraft and helicopters. Only seven countries in the world have larger military air forces. Finally the Marines have their own ships. What is the purpose of all this? A monument has been created to the Marines in the United States. A group of soldiers raising the country's flag. Where? For no foreign troops have landed in the United States since the War of Independence. U.S. troops, on the other hand, have on numerous occasions made landings abroad. The Marines' chief task and the basis of their combat history consists of just such acts of brigandage.

Nicaragua Facing U.S. Invasion'

They have most often made incursions into Latin American countries -- for instance, their military actions in Nicaragua. The first time they landed there was back in 1847. Nine years later, the U.S. adventurist Walker seized power there with their help. The first thing he did, incidentally, was to restore slavery and introudce English as the official language in that Spanish-speaking country.

The Marines landed in Nicaragua in 1894, 1896, 1899, 1907, 1909, and 1926. Following this, they stayed there for several years fighting against the popular army of General Sandino. The general of free people, as he was known in Nicaragua, on one occasion almost totally wiped out the interventionist troops, who were only saved by aircraft, which the armed peasants did not know how to fight against. The U.S. Marines left Nicaragua only after putting the Somoza dynasty in power. Even afterward, however, they appeared on board U.S. ships off the shores of Nicaragua in order to support their protege.

Now Nicaragua is threatened by a fresh invasion, primarily by those same Marines. The United States has allocated more tens of millions of dollars for subversive operations. New detachments of counterrevolutionary mercenaries are being recruited, there already number 25,000.

[Yefimov] Different options for invasion are already being openly discussed in the U.S. press. The aim of these, however, is the same to seize some region of Nicaragua, set up a provisional government, which would of course be recognized by the aggressors, and then this provisional government would appeal for help to its neighbors, including the United States. What happened in Grenada indisputably increases the danger of a military invasion of Nicaragua. The armies of the neighboring countries of Honduras and Guatemala are trained and equipped by the United States and Israel. They, indeed, could be hurled against Nicaragua on Washington's orders.

[Sobolev] McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, declared in an interview the following: The United States would support any decision on the part of its Central American proteges regarding an invasion of Nicaragua. The Marines have long been in Honduras and other 2,000 have just arrived there. One thousand U.S. soldiers are setting off for Costa Rica, allegedly to build a road near the Nicaraguan border.

A concentration of forces many times superior in number to these is being established by the United States off the shores of Lebanon. Washington's official representatives refuse to explain why they have assembled there 3 aircraft-carrier detachments, 30-odd warships, 300 military aircraft, and so forth.

Speculation on War With Syria

[Belayev] I think that everything taking place today in the Middle East gives rise to anxiety. The situation is changing and, unfortunately, is changing for the worse. May I remind radio listeners that there are two wars going on in that region at the same time: Israel's war in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinians, and the Iran-Iraq war. Over the last few days, there has been mentioned in the United States and Israel of a third war -- and these discussions have been reverberating quite strongly in the West European press -- a war against Syria.

Many people believe that some sort of about-face has occurred in U.S. Middle East policy. May I remind you that there was discussion in the U.S. press in July and August to the effect that the United States was reexamining its relations with Syria. In July, secretary of state Shultz was in Damascus. We held long hours of negotiations here. After his return from the Middle East, people began saying that the United States allegedly understands and recognized Syria's role in a Middle East settlement. All of a sudden, in October and November, not only is the U.S. press changing its tone, but having brought up over 30 naval ships including 3 aircraft carriers off the shores of Lebanon -- which in itself constitutes a threat not only to the Middle East but to other regions around the globe -- well, now suddenly there is talk of a third war approaching, of how Syria must be taught a lesson. Simultaneously, the U.S. press begins saying that U.S.-Israeli relations have never been better, and that strategic cooperation between the two countries has never yet offered such glittering prospects both at the regional and global level. Here, indeed, is the continuation, if you like, of U.S. designs in the Middle East. The head of the present administration decided to demonstrate that he is not just assembling a naval armada in the eastern Mediterranean, but that he would go as far as starting the same third war against Syria.
This means that if this operation takes place, then losses are possible: Losses to both the United States and Israel. This summer, I was in Israel. The most interesting thing we observed there, by the way, was the Israelis' particular sensitivity to the longest war in Lebanon, the longest in the sense that it is still not just going on but funerals of Israei soldiers killed in it are continuing.

[Yefimov] Any joint military actions with Israel, though, would bring huge political losses in the Arab world.

[Belyayev] Undoubtedly. In the final analysis, the United States is getting bogged down in the Middle East as a country and a power that is now interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon and attempting to interfere in Syria's internal affairs. Fighting against peoples is, let us say directly, a very dangerous -- and I should even say -- risky undertaking.

[Sobolev] Igor Petrovich, we should not forget that in the Middle East region, where, as you said, there are already two major conflicts and a third one is threatening, an additional one, the unsolved conflict in Cyprus, which had lain dormant, is now beginning to flare up.

[Belyayev] The United States, by the way, seems to have expressed regrets about the decision by the Turkish community to proclaim an independent Turkish Cyprus. However, I think that all that has happened on that island is the result of U.S. policy. One way or another, the price that the United States will bear in Greece and on the European Continent is the result of that same reckless policy.

[Sobolev] And so we see that U.S. policy in the Middle East leads to the quickening or agitation of ever new conflicts. Is there not the possibility of somehow diverting this process?

[Belyayev] Undoubtedly. As it seems to me, in connection with this, the talks that took place in Moscow between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko USSR foreign minister; and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian Arab Republic foreign minister, have in fact shown the paths that will enable one to achieve peace in the Middle East: to convene an international conference with the participation of all parties involved, to solve justly the Palestinian problem, and in the end, to remove from Lebanon -- which may become the first requirement -- both the occupation Israeli troops and the so-called multinational forces, which are today in fact a party in the conflict because they are fighting Lebanese, Palestinians, and all Arabs.

U.S. Lacks International 'Goodwill'

[Sobolev] Therefore, comrades, here we have talked about the three areas, of conflict that we have today: in Europe, in the Caribbean Basin, and in the Middle East. The solution of problems everywhere is possible only through negotiations, given the presence of goodwill of the parties concerned, of course. Neither Washington nor its allies -- its puppets -- have presently shown this goodwill in any of these regions. If the dialogue with the Reagan administration brings no results, a fruitful exchange of opinion continues on other levels and in another atmosphere. Here are, for instance, events of just the last few days: A world conference-dialogue has taken place in Vienna on the problems of disarmament and the easing of international tension; people from 60 countries arrived there. A similar meeting also took place in Tokyo. Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece, visited Bulgaria recently; the top-level talks showed similar points of view on a number of important issues -- including medium-range arms in Europe and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. These talks between a country that is a member of the Warsaw Pact and a country that is a NATO member were very important. Prior to this, the Parliament of Finland renewed the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid -- the treaty that has been in force for more than a decade and that gives an example of good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations between states that have different social systems. Even with the United States itself: We have known different times. A few days ago, we had the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. Looking at our present state of relations, it is not the most opportune moment for celebrating the golden jubilee, but it is worth recalling that there were times during these years when U.S. policy toward the USSR quite clearly showed signs of realism and the ability to face facts. Such realism was demonstrated by President Roosevelt, who not out of sympathy for socialism but simply because he thought it beneficial for the United States, he established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The name of President Kennedy is connected with the landing of mercenaries at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and the Caribbean crisis a year later; but he also thought it necessary to improve our relations.

[Yefimov] John Kennedy said very serious and, I would say, significant words. He said: America cannot make the whole world adapt to itself -- it is America that must adapt to the rest of the world.

[Sobolev] President Nixon likewise cannot be reproached for his sympathies towards communism, and yet it was during his presidency that many of the 100 or so Soviet-U.S. treaties and agreements, which have helped improve the international atmosphere and push back the threat of nuclear war, were concluded. The Soviet Government and our people, as it says in Comrade Andropov's reply to Chrystal, U.S. businessman and politician, will continue to do everything to ease international tension and improve relations between the USSR and the United States. In summing up, we must say the USSR has enough goodwill to go step by step toward strengthening security and making the world political atmosphere healthier. We also have the necessary strength to stand up to any military threat on the part of imperialism. With this, comrades, we conclude our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

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["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov, All-Union Radio commentator on foreign affairs, with international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev and international affairs journalists Tomas Kolesnichenko]

U.S. Faulted for Geneva Impasse

[Excerpts] [Gubernatorov] Greetings comrades. The mail to our broadcast shows that the majority of you are alarmed by the future of our planet -- will there be a thermonuclear war or not? Will our children and grandchildren live in peace or are they fated to die a nuclear death? This alarm over the fate of the world, for the future of the coming generations, can clearly be seen in the letters from Comrades Vehichko from the town of Lubny, Poltava Oblast; Yuzhkevich from the town of Kostyukovichi, Mogilev Oblast; Sementsov from Michurinsk; Dezegur from Maykop; Valichenko from (Fedkovskaya) station; Perenovskiy Rayon, Krasnodar Kray and many others. All these letters express warm support for the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and at the same time condemn the aggressive policy built on the principles of threats and use of direct military force being conducted by the current U.S. Administration headed by Reagan.

Particular indignation is being caused to Soviet people, and this is shown by the mail to our broadcast, by the United States' striving to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe at any cost. This step, listener Panova from Moscow writes, considerably increases the threat of nuclear conflict if one takes into account the fact that the United States believes in the possibility of limiting a war to the European Continent and even to be victorious in it.

I have invited Eduard Vasiliyevich Kovalev, journalist on international affairs, to our studio to comment on your letters on this theme. Eduard Vasiliyevich, please.

[Kovalev] Our listeners' disquiet over this problem, Valentin Petrovich, is understandable. Everyone is interested in how things are going with the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. The U.S. Administration is saying all sorts of things, true and untrue, to try -- contrary to European public opinion, contrary to the clearly expressed will of the peoples of Western Europe -- to deploy on the territory of a number of West European countries the new U.S. medium-range missiles. As has been announced by representatives of the governments of Italy and the United States, ground-based U.S. missiles will be temporarily deployed at the U.S. naval base at Sigonella on Sicily until work is completed on the main base, Comiso. In the words of the representatives, this unusual intermediate step is being undertaken so that the deployment of the new nuclear missiles can begin simultaneously in Italy, Britain and West Germany.

Comrades, you have already read in our press that the first U.S. cruise missiles have also arrived at the Greenham Common base in Britain. As we can see, the U.S. Administration, acting with the aid of its West European allies, is in a hurry. It is hastening to present the peoples of Europe with a fait accompli. The U.S. side is doing everything to misinform the world public. It is precisely this which explains the widely advertised announcement by the Americans that they have allegedly come up with new flexible proposals at Geneva. They are counting on this deluding the European public and on the Europeans being misled, which will quell the wave of the antiwar movement in Euorpe. These are vain hopes.

At the same time it must be said that the U.S. proposals, which they made a few days ago at Geneva, are new only insofar as they set forth another way of making the USSR disarm unilaterally and of allowing NATO and the United Shates to increase their arms and achieve superiority over the USSR.

[Gubernatorov] One can say that in the current international situation there are two opposing tendencies. One tendency, which is defended by the NATO bloc and the U.S. Administration, is toward exacerbating the international situation, unleashing a new arms race. The other tendency is toward a return to the policy of detente. It strives to show that even in the current tense international situation goodwill and a striving to reach agreement on an equal and mutually advantageous basis could promote a growth in mutual understanding and cooperation among all the participants in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. This tendency is reflected in the foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries. This tendency was also reflected in the results of the preparatory meeting held in Helsinki in connection with the holding of the first stage of a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and disarmament in Europe.

We are of course, satisfied that at the Helsinki preparatory meeting understanding was reached on procedural questions and with regard to the conference agenda. The conference is due to open on 17 January next year in Stockholm. This conference could be an important part of the process of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe which began in 1975 with the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act and which was continued, as is known, at the Madrid meeting which ended in September this year.

Eduard Vasiliyevich, our listeners Shaposhnikova from the town of Yenakiyevo, Donetsk Oblast, asks how real the process of detente is in the present exacerbated situation; are its possibilities not exhausted?

[Kovalev] It must be said that nonetheless the danger of a new acute confrontation in the international situation is very great. I would like to recall here the recent meeting of parliamentarians of the fraternal socialist countries which took place a few days ago in Sofia. The parliamentary deputies of the socialist countries expressed serious concern at the situation that has arisen in Europe and throughout the world. They stated that the world is going through a very responsible period. That is why they spoke with such deep alarm about the dangerous increase in international tension and about the increased threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe which is a direct result of the militaristic course being conducted by the U.S. Administration and its obedient allies.

One can draw only one conclusion from this. Either the process begun at Helsinki and continued at Madrid will develop or else the black clouds which hang over the European Continent will shroud our whole planet. The situation really is extremely serious. The speakers at the meeting of parliamentarians of the socialist countries said that the urgent questions of our alarming time were given a detailed analysis in the statement made by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and in the replies by the Soviet leaders of the questions from PRAVDA. They stressed that the USSR is proposing a clear program for getting out of the present impasse situation which has arisen at the Geneva talks due to the fault of the U.S. side. They noted that the Soviet proposals are imbued with ideas of uniting the efforts of everyone whose reason rises up against war. The world can still be stopped from slipping into the nuclear abyss.

The main thing now is to protect Europe from the U.S. missiles, and for this noble and highly humane cause the parliamentarians of the socialist countries called for the cooperation of all deputies of the parliaments of all the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This peace-loving position was reflected in the appeal to the parliaments of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

An example of how disputed questions between representatives of the NATO bloc and how representatives of these countries can reach an agreement on an equal and mutually advantageous basis, was given by the recent talks between Bulgarian leader Comrade Zhivkov and a guest from Greece, Prime Minister Papandreou. In view of the existing differences in the two countries' sociopolitical systems, the results of the talks prove that the reserves of the policy of detente have not been exhausted. In the current acute situation it is extremely important that the leader of a socialist country and the prime minister of a NATO member-state were able to find points of contact, to find common features by which they are guided in their action on the international arena.

U.S. 'Undermining' Papandreou Policy

This refers, primarily, to the problem of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This refers also to the well-known idea of turning the Balkans peninsula into a zone free from nuclear weapons. This concept is shared and supported by both Bulgaria and Greece. Bulgaria intends to continue to make a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security. That is how Comrade Zhivkov summed up his country's position. Greek Prime Minister Papandreou supported this opinion about the need to put an end to the arms race. He once again highlighted the proposal put forward by Greece to postpone the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe by 6 months to try to achieve a favorable outcome at the Geneva talks.

In is notewrothy that in touching on the measures the Greek Government intends to undertake in the near future in order to rid the country of the U.S. nuclear armaments deployed there. Prime Minister Papandreou stated that he will not conduct any talks with the United States on this question. We have undertaken the obligation to free our territory from nuclear weapons, and regardless of anything we will fulfill this obligation that we made to the Greek people, Papandreou said. It must be said in all seriousness that this task is not very easy. In the West, Papandreou is being accused of departing from the general NATO line. All sorts of obstacles are being placed on the international activity of his government.

[Gubernatorov] But of course, since the U.S. and NATO missile plans in the Mediterranean are directed precisely at undermining Greece's independent foreign policy, the Mediterranean could become one of the most dangerous hotbeds of international tension and increase the threat of nuclear war in the near future. We have already mentioned the Comiso base in Sicily, where it is planned to deploy 112 nuclear cruise missiles. Although in the first instance they will be aimed at the southwestern areas of the Soviet Union, one cannot help but point out that their range fully encompasses the Balkan peninsula and the entire Mediterranean, the whole of the north of Africa and a considerable part of the Near and Middle East.

[Kovalev] This will create a direct threat to the national security of countries in this vast region. Thus, these missiles could become the instrument of nuclear blackmail against independent and nonaligned states, which do not belong to any blocs. Anyway, the nuclear base in Comiso will threaten the implementation of independent Malta, which is doing a great deal to decrease tension in the Mediterranean, will also be considerably complicated.

The United States is also currently involved in developing the Italian island of Pantelleria, which lies southwest of Sicily. There, construction of a military airport for American AWACS spy planes is in full swing. Their task will be to observe communications in the Mediterranean, including the monitoring of any movement in the countries of North Africa.

Strengthening the U.S.' nuclear missile capability as a result of the base in Comiso will thus become an additional impetus for activating the arms race in this area and will complicate prospects for the struggle for demilitarization in the Mediterranean.

Turkish Cypriot Declaration Hit

[Gubernatorov] Quite recently, just a few days ago, another event took place that will undoubtedly complicate the situation in the Mediterraneean. This is the declaration of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which was immediately recognized by Turkey. This acutely aggravated tension around the Cyprus problem. President of Cyprus Kiprianou and the Greek Government decisively condemned this act. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar described this step as being counter to the relevant decisions of the UN organization.

[Kovalev] The listeners are of course familiar with the TASS statement on this issue, in which the Soviet position is formulated. Thus I will not dwell in detail on the content of this statement. At the same time, I would like to draw attention to the following points.

The unilateral declaration of a state of Turkish Cypriots violates the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, generally recognized by the international community. This act can be explained by saying that acting behind the scenes are forces of international imperialism, and primarily the United States -- which is striving thereby to create yet another dangerous hotbed of tension in the eastern Mediterranean for the purpose of extending U.S. military presence there and preparing for direct U.S. interference under the false pretext of settling the problem, distracting the attention of the international public from plans to extend American aggression in Lebanon and from plans to turn Cyprus into a permanent U.S. military springboard in this region. One cannot exclude either the American attempt to ensure that any possible settlement of the Cyprus problem is carried out exclusively under the aegis of NATO, removing from its solution the UN organization and above all the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, which have been and continue to make efforts for a just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The increasing tension in the southern flank of NATO through the fault of the United States and other imperialist powers is being used by Washington to whip up the arms race in the eastern Mediterranean. It suffices now to juxtapose the two countrasting courses in Mediterranean policy of the two great powers -- the United States and USSR, the NATO bloc and Warsaw Pact organization -- to see with one's own eyes who now holds the olive branch of peace and who the noxious torch of the instigators of a nuclear missile war.

'Irresponsible' U.S., NATO Leaders

[Gubernatorov] Everything we have been saying demonstrates the thinness of the thread on which international security hangs and how thoughtlessly the strength of this thread is being tested by irresponsible leaders in the United States and certain NATO countries. One can say with full justification that the Soviet leader Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was right a thousand times over when, in his statement of 28 September, he posed the problem of whether this crosses the minds of those European politicians who, disregarding the interests of their people and of peace, are helping to implement the U.S. Administration's ambitious militaristic plans.

[Kovalev] The Soviet Union's reaction to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles is well known. This was presented quite clearly by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his answers to PRAVDA's questions on 27 October. He said that there is no guarantee that the United States would be prepared to abandon such deployment if the Soviet Union continues to unilaterally reduce its missiles even further. On the contrary there is every indication that the opposite is true. This is why the Soviet Union cannot and will not risk its security and the security of its allies. This must be totally clear.

The appearance in Western Europe of new U.S. missiles will make it impossible to continue the talks currently being held at Geneva. On the other hand, the Geneva talks could be continued if the United States does not start practical deployment of the missiles.

[Gubernatorov] Thank you Eduard Vasiliyevich.

[Kolesnichenko] The Democratic Party already has seven candidates for the forthcoming elections. The leaders among them are Mondale, former U.S. vice president, and Senator Glenn. The main struggle, it seems, will be between them too -- between the contenders for nomination as candidate for the post of president from the Democratic Party. As for the Republicans, they have one undeclared candidate -- Reagan. But this issue will not be solved by the voters, many of whom will not be able to take part either in the primaries or the voting by electors. For this there exists a whole system of so-called qualifications limiting the number of voters.

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON HELSINKI, MADRID FORA

PM201626 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by G. Shakhunyan: "Defending Peace Is A Common Cause"]

[Text] On 17 November a press conference was held in Moscow for foreign and Soviet journatlists devoted to the Soviet public's attitude to problems of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe in the light of the Helsinki accords and to the results of the recent Madrid meeting.

The press conference was addressed by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Our public, he says, is undoubtedly satisfied that the Madrid forum has ended with important results enshrined in the balanced, detailed final document. This document is based on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. New opportunities have been created for mutually advantageous cooperation between the states that took part in the meeting in the interests of strengthening European and world peace.

It is well known that the Madrid meeting took place under the conditions of an international situation aggravated by the U.S. Government's aggressive anti-Soviet course. Nonetheless, those taking part confirmed their readiness to continue and develop the process of all-European cooperation in strict accordance with the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The constructive course of Helsinki and Madrid is being countered by a directly opposite course -- the course of confrontation and preparation for war which the U.S. and NATO militarist forces are steering. This course presents a grave threat to peace. Never before in the recent past has the situation in the world arena been so tense.

In the United States the dangerous activity of the most bellicose grouping, whose hatred of socialism prevails over a sense of reality and sometimes simply over sanity, is growing stronger. This grouping has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, declared a "crusade" against communism, and is fueling "psychological warfare." The criminal aggression against the people of Grenada, the preparation of the intervention against Nicaragua, the de facto participation in armed intervention in Lebanon, the threats to other states -- all this is evidence of the intensification of the U.S. ruling circles' adventurism. U.S. foreign policy is increasinly assuming the features of "state terrorism" against other states which prove in any way inconvenient to Washington.

The antipopular nature of U.S. plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe come what may is becoming increasingly obvious in this light. And that is precisely the point: Come what may, taking no account of the European peoples' will or the realities of the nuclear age.

Soviet people wholly and fully support Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and the Soviet leader's other speeches. These speeches combine the USSR's constructive and flexible position at the talks with our readiness to deal a firm rebuff to the military pressure which U.S. and NATO ruling circles are trying to exert on the socialist countries by deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

I should like to stress in particular that the Soviet public is taking an active part in our country's consistent implementation of the accords reached in both Helsinki and Madrid.

Answering your IZVESTIYA correspondent's question, A.P. Shitikov described the consultative meeting of representatives of the 9-10 November Warsaw Pact states' parliaments in Sofia.

That meeting, he said, examined topical questions of the international situation and the dangerous situation which has formed in Europe at this time. Those taking part in the forum unanimously adopted an appeal to the parliaments of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The document is serious and important. It expresses the will of our peoples. On behalf of their countries' parliaments, those taking part in the consultative meeting urged the European states to make substantial contribution to achieving effective nuclear disarmament and to do everything in their power to assure a future free of anxieties for the peoples. Reason must triumph.

Prof V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International section, who spoke next, said that new and very serious obstacles are arising in the way of the further pursuit of the line projected in Helsinki and the policy of security and cooperation. The chief and most dangerous obstacle will be the planned deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

The support given the U.S. decision by a number of West European governments is tantamount not only to supporting the course of undermining the negotiations method. It constitutes an actual shift in their policy. A shift -- and this applies primarily to the FRG, British, and Italian Governments -- away from the Helsinki policy and the course of cooperation and security toward confrontation with the socialist world.

We cannot fail to add to this that the Soviet Union and its allies have expressed and continue to express readiness to reduce their medium-range nuclear missiles substantially. The Soviet proposals on the table in Geneva provide for a reduction in the number of our missiles, once an appropriate agreement is concluded, to a level far lower than that of 1976.

If the Geneva talks are definitively broken off by the United States, then the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries will, of course, be obliged to take retaliatory extraordinary defensive steps, whose content has been announced.

Of course, even after that the Soviet Union and our allies will not cease our struggle for world peace and security and cooperation in Europe. But this struggle will, naturally, proceed under more complex conditions.

In brief, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his well-known statement, we will continue to pursue our peace-loving policy. That is our sole, invariable choice, V.V. Zagladin said in conclusion.

REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD190100 Moscow TASS in English 0052 GMT 19 Nov 83

["Reagan's Doctrine -- Doctrine of State Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. joint congressional committee supported last Wednesday the request of the Reagan administration to earmark 24 million dollars in the current fiscal year for U.S. subversive and secret operations against Nicaragua. The money is to be put at the disposal of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency which, with full approval of the White House, will use the money for activities aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Nicaraguan Government.

As we see, Washington's action, most insolent and cynical, is in the special rank of "services" of the Reagan government which, disregarding any international norms, considers itself entitled to do everything it pleases towards other countries. Actually, this is exactly the notorious foreign policy "Reagan doctrine", with the policy of state terrorism underlying it.

No other person but Reagan himself proclaimed secret operations, subversive-terroristic activities against governments, which are not to the liking of Washington, to be not only "lawful" from the viewpoint of morale of the President himself but merely? "a good deed" on the part of the U.S. Government. American Marines perpetrate outrages in the Caribbean Basin, in Grenada. The island has actually been turned into a huge concentration camp. In Central America, the buildup of U.S. military contingents is under way in Honduras, El Salvador by the order of the White House with the aim of preparations for invasion of Nicaragua. In the Middle East, in Lebanon the United States is broadening the springboard of its Marines, having concentrated at a time in eastern Mediterranean up to 40 ships, including 3 aircraft carriers with 300 planes aboard. A combat group of American ships, led by aircraft carrier "Ranger", was moved to the Strait of Hormuz to have a possibility to fully control sea lanes in that part of the world. This is how the Reagan doctrine looks in practice, the doctrine bound to justify any U.S. military ventures against any country of the region.

When a piratic flag once frequently appeared in the high seas, seafarers, on sighting it, knew that those were bandits who flouted the law. And now, by Washington's order American flotillas are coursing in the world ocean, the flotillas which are the tool of the policy of violence, terror and brigandage, enshrined in the "Reagan doctrine".

Speaking of its allegiance to "law and order" in the world, the Reagan administration resorts to violence and terror to implant its "law", the American "order" which are contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki and Madrid agreements, international law.

The events of the recent time in the Western Hemisphere in the Middle East [as received] testify to every growing prevalence of adventurism in the foreign policy of the White House, those events show that international terrorism has become the main link of the state policy of the U.S. ruling circles.

CONGRESS 'RUBBERSTAMPS' PENTAGON PROGRAMS

LD191901 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 19 Nov 83

[By TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Yegorov and Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. Congress has recessed for the holidays; it will resume its work on 23 January 1984. In summing up the results of the last session, political observers stress that it was noted first and foremost for the feverish pushing through of the Pentagon's militaristic programs.

On the last day of work, Congress approved a draft law on military allocations for the 1984 fiscal year at a scale unprecedented for peacetime -- $249.8 billion. This is almost $18 billion more than the budget for the preceding fiscal year. Taking into account long-term programs, the Defense Department's finances for this period amount to more than virtually all of the $280 billion. Reagan's administration's chief requests for a build-up of the arms race have been satisfied.

In particular, allocations for the production of the first 21 "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, 95 "Pershing II" missiles, the construction of "Trident" missile systems and "B-1" strategic bombers, have been confirmed. With the aim of militarizing space, it is planned to allot $19.4 million to the Defense Department's budget for testing antisatellite weapons. The Defense Department will also obtain new planes, tanks, warships, missile installations, and so forth.

Legislators who are against a buildup of the arms race have succeeded in excluding from the draft law $124.4 million for the construction of a factory to produce binary chemical ammunition filled with nerve-paralyzing poison gas, and for the subsequent production of suitable weapons. However, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, its development will not be halted. The request for funds to produce chemical weapons is expected to be included by the Reagan administration in the draft budget for the 1985 financial year.

Congress followed the White House path on matters of whipping up international tension. In particular, it allocated $24 million through the CIA to help bands of former Somozists who, with the support of American imperialism, are trying vainly to overturn the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. Considerable funds were given over to military aid for Israel, whose rulers have thereby won Washington's blessing for having committed fresh terrorist attacks against the Arab states and peoples. Both houses also rubberstamped the administration's "request" to extend the stay of Marine Corps units in Lebanon by a minimum of 18 months.

The most acute socioeconomic problems facing the United States have basically been left unsolved. Congress simply dismissed many of them, including relief for hunger, poverty and unemployment.

'SOVIET PUBLIC' MARKS U.S. TIES ANNIVERSARY

PM181421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public devoted to the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States was held in Moscow 16 November.

PLANS FOR JOINT MILITARY SPACE COMMAND NOTED

LD190526 Moscow TASS in English 0106 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 18 TASS -- According to WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has worked out secret recommendations on creating a single command for all the four arms of the U.S. forces -- the Navy, the Air Force, the Army and the Marine Corps, for conducting military operations in outer space. Its formation is to be fully completed in the coming two years. Its sphere of activities will include the control over military-purpose artificial earth's satellites, the utilisation in the interests of the Pentagon of the "Shuttle" program, as well as of the laser, radiation and other space weapon systems which are in the process of development. The joint command is also assigned an important role in the development of anti-missile defense systems deployed in the near-earth space.

SENATORS CALL FOR POSTPONED MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD181318 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 18 TASS -- The plans to deploy U.S. advanced nuclear weapons in Western Europe, whose actual realization Washington has started, are a cause of growing concern in the U.S. Congress. As many as almost 150 U.S. legislators have addressed letters to President Reagan with the demand to postpone the scheduled deployment of missiles and take immediate steps for concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union.

In their joint letter Senators Edward Kennedy, Alan Cranston, Paul Tsongas, Mark Hatfield, Patrick Leahy and some other thirty members of the upper house of the Congress say, in part, that a postponement in the deployment of missiles in dramatically necessary at the present crucial moment. The authors of the letter point out that they reject the view that the time for serious talks will come after the deployment of missiles is effected.

JUSTIFICATION FOR GRENADA 'AGGRESSION' SCORED

LD181419 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Nov 83

[From the "Time, Events, People" program edited by Lev Barshevskiy, with Moscow Radio commentator Viktor Levin]

[Text] [Barshevskiy] In the last few days, representatives of the Washington administration have noticably stepped up their attempts to justify the invasion of Grenada to their own people. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger returns to this subject particularly frequently. Our commentator Viktor Levin tells us the reason for this high rate of activity by highly-placed members of the Washington administration, and how they are trying to justify the aggressive actions. Viktor Nikolayevich, if you please!

[Levin] Public opinion polls, which, as you know, are held regularly in the United States, have shown a noticeable change in attitudes to the invasion of Grenada by U.S. assault troops. Whereas at first many Americans were carried away with all the chauvinistic fervor, now, as the true reasons for the aggression are revealed, the public's mood is changing. The latest poll shows that the majority of U.S. citizens now condemn the invasion, or at least have doubts about the legality of it.

Such a change of mind causes open alarm in Washington, because the invasion of Grenada was a concentrated embodiment of Reagan's foreign policy in practice. Encouraged by first reactions to the aggression, Reagan evidently believed that the Grenadian adventure might become a hobby-horse for the coming presidential elections. But he didn't manage to harness his hobby-horse to its election chariot before it was hobbling along on all fours. Moreover, as news began to come in, Americans started asking questions indicating that instead of bringing dividends, the invasion of Grenada might give Reagan a heap of trouble.

[Barshevskiy] Viktor Nikolayevich, what facts do you have in mind?

[Levin] Facts exposing the inventions of Washington propaganda. This refers primarily to the claim that Grenada had been turned into a Soviet-Cuban military base. The White House has been unable to cite any proof to back up this spiteful invention. Moreover, it had to admit publicly that the information about the presence of more than 1,000 Cuban servicemen on Grenada was somewhat exaggerated -- as they so delicately tried to present a known falsehood in Washington. And, in fact, exaggerated no more or less, than 40 times over. As Fidel Castro stated so authoritatively, Cuba had sent 27 military advisers to Grenada. In total, including diplomats and members of their families, there were 784 Cuban citizens there helping to develop education and the health services and to build the new airport. Incidentally, Washington tried to present this construction work as proof of the presence of a danger to the United States. Weinberger even now continues to maintain without any proof that the airport threatened the security of the United States. Yet today the whole world knows that the U.S. Government knew even before the aggression that the airport was designed for purely peaceful purposes, and that its construction was conceived as an integral part of the development of foreign tourism on Grenada -- and it was built not by Cuban specialists alone, but also by representatives of the British Plessey Company. And yet Weinberger still resorts to plentiful rhetoric in the style of the President himself. But here the U.S. defense secretary finds himself in a unenviable position. We, Weinberger proclaims, live in a dangerous situation in which the world is threatened by forces that refuse to obey the rules of civilized society.

After Grenada, where the United States demonstrated utter disregard for the sovereignty of other states, and where they cynically flouted the basic norms of international law, and after the entire world condemned U.S. aggression, it would be better for Weinberger to keep silent. For his own definition of the forces refusing to obey the rules of civilized society is characterized by the United States itself. And this characteristic is backed not by rhetoric, but by facts.

POLITICAL MOTIVES SEEN IN U.S. AGRICULTURAL AID

LD071322 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- U.S. food "aid" to the developing countries is every bit political, the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (International Affairs) writes in its November issue. This will be seen from the fact that "aid" is supplied primarily to those countries which follow in the wake of Washington's foreign policy. At the same time it promotes the marketing of vast surpluses of America's farmland produce. The reverse side of that process is a stagnating grain production in a number of newly-free recipients of the "aid" and the bankruptcy of many a peasant farm which proved to be no match on U.S. agriculture.

The use of food "aid" by the United States as an instrument of political leverage and blackmail made many developing countries take measures to reduce their dependence on the supply of farm produce from the USA. A number of emergent states embarked on the realisation of programs for increasing food production with a view to attaining self-sufficiency.

The solution of the food problem is impossible without a change in the character of economic relations with the developed capitalist countries. Representatives of the developing nations, MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes, have demanded a new international order in the sphere of food, the order which envisages new, more equitable, relations in the field of marketing foodstuffs worldwide.

Efforts to create conditions for the developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food, including the establishment of a new international food order, are closely linked with the solution of major problems of the whole of mankind, first and foremost, the problem of disarmament. A genuine food "security" is possible only on the basis of international security. If the developing countries marshalled almost 100 billion dollars they are now squandering on armaments into boosting agricultural production they would be in a position to ensure a stable increase in the production of foodstuffs.

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH WEINBERGER

LD171005 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 17 TASS -- Jean Jacques Blais, defense secretary of Canada, who has arrived in the U.S. for a visit, has met with the head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger. At a press conference held after the meeting, J.J. Blais said that the talks were centered around questions connected with a further expansion of military cooperation between the U.S. and Canada. Special attention at the meeting was devoted to coordinating questions on holding tests of U.S. cruise missiles in the Canadian Province of Alberta. Blais reported that a series of tests was planned to begin in March 1984. It was not accidental that Alberta attracted such close attention of the U.S. military. The U.S. press repeatedly pointed out that by the landscape and by climatic conditions it resembled very much the European part of the Soviet Union.

The decision to turn a major part of Canada's territory into a proving ground for testing the lethal mass destruction weapons was taken by the government contrary to the will of the majority of the population of that country.

'MAJOR IMPORTANCE' SEEN IN BETTER PRC RELATIONS

LD182350 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Summary] Vladimir Korolev comments on the situation in Asia. Asia's natural wealth is coveted in Washington and U.S. officials have arbitrarily declared many parts of Asia a sphere of U.S. vital interests. The USSR contrasts this aggressive policy with constructive peace initiatives. The USSR sincerely wants relations of good neighborliness with Japan, which unfortunately is not welcomed by some Japanese leaders. "Of major importance to stronger peace in Asia are also relations between the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet Union being aware of this fact, has expressed readiness to reach agreement on improving them without any preconditions, naturally with no detriment to any third party. This country is convinced that better Soviet-Chinese relations will benefit the entire international situation as well as the two nations immediately concerned."

PRC AMITY GROUP LEAVES LENINGRAD FOR TASHKENT

OW190114 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] A professional tourist group of activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association visited Leningrad on 16 and 17 November.

On Thursday the Chinese guests toured Leningrad port and visited a passenger boat of the Baltic Sea Shipping Bureau and Leningrad passenger wharf. On the same day, they viewed the treasures at Armitazh Museum and were guests at Leningrad City's Home for Friendship With the People of All Countries. On the evening of 17 November the Chinese guests left to visit Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan. The Chinese tourist group will also visit Baku, capital of Azerbaijan SSR, and be guests at (Khamuchaite).

MOSCOW RADIO RAPS U.S. 'TWO CHINA' POLICY

OW170025 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Thirty-four years ago, on 15 November 1949, Zhou Enlai notified the UN secretary general that the Chinese Central Government had practically liberated all China and had the support of the Chinese people, while the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek government had collapsed and lost every right to represent China in the United Nations, either legally or de facto. On this matter, our station's observer Glebov comments as follows:

The Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia gave all-out support to the above-mentioned notification from the PRC to the United Nations -- other socialist countries had not yet joined the United Nations at that time. The curtain was then raised for a long, hard but just struggle to restore the PRC's rights in the United Nations. On one side in this struggle stood the PRC, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and some peace-loving countries. On the other side were the United States, its allies and vassals.

The U.S. imperialists not only opposed restoration of the PRC's rights in the United Nations, but went so far as to encourage the Chiang gang to commit armed provocations against the PRC and attempted to strangle the latter by a political and economic blockade.

However, the PRC was able to frustrate the U.S. imperialist plots with the mighty, full-scale support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The failure of their military, political and economic plots against China forced the U.S. imperialists to change their stand and relations with China. This included the change in their stand and attitude towards the question of restoring the PRC's rights in the United Nations. At the 26th UN General Assembly session, the Chiang gang was eventually expelled from the United Nations and the PRC delegation took its legitimate seat in this world organization.

Despite what has happened, we should not think that the U.S. imperialists are aware of the mistake of their previous stand and have become friendly with the PRC and the Chinese people. Even after ostensibly recognizing the PRC and acknowledging that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, the United States has consistently made every effort to obstruct the reunification of Taiwan and China. Washington upholds the viewpoint of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." In other words, the United States has engineered various crafty tricks to maintain its control over Taiwan, which it previously regarded, and still regards, as its unsinkable aircraft carrier. In the meantime, however, Washington wants to keep good relations with China and pins certain hopes on the PRC, primarily regarding confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

If we take a look at U.S. political practice, we see that it is obviously based on the "two Chinas" viewpoint. Even today the United States is maintaining and developing its relations with the Chiang gang in various fields, including the military field. Such relations are based on the Taiwan Relations Act, which was adopted only 3 months after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States. Judging from the words of Reagan and other high-ranking officials in Washington, the United States has no intention of abrogating this anti-China act.

As for the Soviet Union, its line is steadfast and principled. The Soviet Union held that the Island of Taiwan should be returned to China, even when Soviet-Chinese relations began to worsen due to reasons other than the Soviet side's mistakes. This is still the current Soviet view. Regarding the imperialist viewpoint of "two Chinas," the Soviet Union has consistently and resolutely exposed and denounced it.

U.S. SEEKS ISRAELI-TYPE ROLE FOR TAIWAN IN ASIA

OW200520 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently passed a resolution concerning the future of Taiwan. The resolution confirms the validity of the U.S. Taiwan Relations Act, which was adopted following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing in 1979. In this connection our station commentator, Sahov, writes:

In commenting on that notorious Taiwan Relations Act, RENMIN RIBAO at that time justly pointed out that the act's passage crudely violated the norms of international relations and constituted brutal interference in China's international affairs. Why should the United States continue to discuss its relations with Taiwan, because it is part of China? But this issue has been repeatedly discussed by statesmen in Washington.

These statesmen have even pledged to gradually reduce, and finally end, Washington's ties with Taipei. But facts have once again proved that Washington's rhetoric, particularly its promises, are worthless. Instead of reducing its ties with Taiwan, Washington has continued to expand such ties.

Every year the United States sells approximately $1-billion worth of arms, including modern offensive weapons, to Taiwan. A NEW YORK TIMES report has confirmed that, on the list of U.S. arms buyers, Taiwan ranks second only to Israel. THE NEW YORK TIMES hinted, in other words, that the U.S. ruling clique wants Taiwan to play the sort of role in the Far East Israel is playing in the Near East under the U.S. strategic plan.

The timing of Washington's provocations against the Chinese is noteworthy. U.S. imperialists have just unleashed an armed invasion against Grenada; their preparations for the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe are almost complete; and they have also intensified the tension in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and other peripheral areas in Asia. Reagan's trip to Tokyo and Seoul also shows that a United States-Japan-Korea military alliance has been concocted. All this, according to New Delhi's INDIAN EXPRESS, shows that in order to seek world hegemony the United States is launching a general offensive.

This conclusion is correct. Certain Asian blocs, however, believe that such new schemes plotted by the United States are not their concern, and some Asian politicians, influenced by the myth of the Soviet threat, have maintained that the imperialists' worldwide conspiracies are understandable. Such politicians have closed their eyes to the class nature of the imperialists' policies. They have acted as if the American President's threat to eliminate what he called aberrations is not any country's concern. They must realize that, by aberrations, the master of the White House referred to the socialist system and all progressive developing countries. For this reason, politicians with foresight have asked this question: After Grenada, who will be the U.S. imperialists' next prey?

The development of the U.S.-Taiwan relations has again indicated that imperialism will never become a friend of the people of any country, including the Chinese people, because it is Washington's general line to crudely interfere with a sovereign country's (?internal) affairs and to violate its sovereignty and independence.

U.S. IMPERIALISM CHINA'S 'VICIOUS ENEMY'

OW200356 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Station observer Glebov commentary]

[Text] U.S. imperialism has brought countless calamities and misery to China and the Chinese people. The United States seeks an imperialist self-interest, no matter what flowery language it uses to cover up its acts against the People's Republic of China. U.S. imperialists have never truly wanted to -- and never will -- do something nice for the Chinese people and help China overcome economic and other difficulties and return Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. In short, U.S. imperialism has always been the most vicious enemy of China. The U.S. attitude towards Soviet-Chinese relations proves this fact. Glebov, an observer of this station, has the following comments on this:

Relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China began to worsen in the early 1960's; the Soviet Union was not to blame for this.

The United States has been very happy about the worsened relations between our two countries because the situation is detrimental to the interests of our two countries, to the interests of the Soviet and Chinese people, and to the interests of world socialism and the anti-imperialist struggle. The United States sees the suspension of all-round cooperation between China and the Soviet Union and between China and other socialist countries as a good opportunity for it to carry out its imperialist schemes in Asia.

Washington knows that the political, economic, and even military pressures exerted by U.S. imperialism on China in the 1950's did not work, primarily because the newly founded People's Republic of China had the Soviet Union's strong support and the treaty of friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance which the two countries signed in 1950.

Let us take a look at the technical and economic ties between the Soviet Union and China in the 1950's.

Analyzing the Soviet Union's efforts to help China build several hundred key industrial enterprises and develop its national economy, a well-known American economist has pointed out that it is unprecedented for one country to help another build a complete economic system. Washington knows very clearly that further development of cooperation in various fields between the Soviet Union and China will create good prospects for independent China to become a powerful country, while suspension of this cooperation will open up an avenue for the imperialist monopolist clique to infiltrate China's economy. Therefore, U.S. imperialists have begun to do everything possible to take advantage of the unhealthy tendencies in China's trade and economic relations with foreign countries in order to make China's economy dependent on the monopolist capitalist clique. Of course, this U.S. intention is incompatible with China's interests. These facts can explain to a certain extent why the United States does not want Soviet-Chinese relations normalized.

There is another very important fact: The United States has always wanted to seek hegemony in Asia; its hegemonist ambition of course affects China's interests. The Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries were the main force that prevented the United States from fulfilling its imperialist plan. Those who defend imperialism have openly admitted that the rocklike unity between the Soviet Union and China did not benefit the United States at all and prevented it from achieving the objectives of its aggression in Asia, including its aggression against China. The United States is afraid of any attempts at improving Soviet-Chinese relations. It will do everything possible to obstruct such an attempt.

During his recent visit to China, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger spared no opportunity to use the myth of the Soviet threat to intimidate the Chinese people and slander the Soviet Union. Other high-ranking American personalities also did this during their visits to China. U.S. propaganda towards China is purely anti-Soviet. Anti-Soviet elements in the U.S. secret service are carrying out deceptive propaganda.

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union is firmly striving to seek normalization of the relations between our two countries. It is not seeking a temporary interest; it is working for the long-term fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, other socialist countries, and other countries in the world, who strive for national liberation and social progress and oppose imperialism and imperialist schemes of aggression.

DPRK ENVOY SAYS U.S. SEEKS 'AGGRESSIVE FORAYS'

LD181554 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- President Reagan's trips to Japan and South Korea were directed at sweeping both Tokyo and Seoul deeper into the orbit of U.S. imperialism's aggressive militaristic policies and consolidating its domination in the Far East, says a statement by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea read to journalists today at a press conference in Moscow by the DPRK's Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong.

The statement points to a great danger of the invigoration of the aggressive preparations of the United States and its Far Eastern allies and the continued efforts to establish a tripartite alliance, Washington-Tokyo-Seoul, spearheaded against socialist states.

The document assesses as apparently provocative the U.S. President's visit to the Demilitarised Zone and his threats against the DPRK that are directed at exciting war psychosis among American and South Korean troops.

The United States expressed its readiness to increase the numerical strength of its occupation troops in South Korea and provide the Seoul regime's army with more advanced weapons to deliver a "nuclear counter-attack" on the DPRK.

These facts, the statement points out, convincingly show that U.S. imperialists regard South Korea as their colony and military base and are intensively turning it into a jumping-off ground for aggressive forays in Asia. They also show that the United States is seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea.

On the blast in Rangoon, used by the U.S. President for slanderous attacks on the DPRK, the statement stresses that the DPRK has no relation whatsoever to that incident.

During the trip, the U.S. President talked a lot about peace, the document points out. But its entire course exposed once again the aggressive character of U.S. imperialism's line towards heightening tensions in the Korean peninsula to the detriment of peace in Asia and all over the world.

DPRK PAPER HITS U.S. 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL'

PM181009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Nuclear Blackmail"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov -- Nuclear blackmail is what the newspaper NODONG SINMUN calls U.S. President R. Reagan's statement regarding the possibility of using nuclear weapons in Korea. This statement by the head of the U.S. Administration, the newspaper writes, was reported by a high-ranking member of the delegation accompanying hom on his trip to Tokyo and Seoul.

Fueling war hysteria, the newspaper notes, Reagan is the first U.S. President of those who have visited South Korea to have made a trip to the Demilitarized Zone. It was there that he made crude attacks on the DPRK.

NAKASONE MISSILES REMARKS CAUSE 'INDIGNATION'

LD181445 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 18 TASS -- Correspondent S. Logachev reporting:

Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, the people of which lived through the horrors of two U.S. atomic bombings, assumed an ungainly role of an advocate of Washington's nuclear strategy. Commenting on reports about the arrival of cruise missiles to Great Britain at a meeting with newsmen, the prime minister supported actually without reservation the plans of the USA and its NATO allies to station new medium-range nuclear systems in Western Europe. In doing so, he showed his contempt for the striving of millions of Western Europeans for peace, for their effort to prevent the realisation of the aggressive U.S. plans designed to turn Europe into a launching pad for U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

This statement caused indignation among the peaceloving public of Japan. Leaders of democratic organisations have denounced Washington's nuclear plans in Europe and expressed the fear that Yasuhiro Nakasone might well allow the USA to set up nuclear bases in Japan. Official Tokyo is known to have consented to the stationing of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force at Misawa air base (northern part of Honshu Island). With the prime minister's approval nuclear-armed ships of the 7th U.S. Fleet are permanently based at Japan's sea ports. The Pentagon notified the Japanese authorities of its intention to begin next year to fit out its naval forces in the Far East with Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The support expressed by Yasuhiro Nakasone for the plans of stationing U.S. missiles in Europe, said T. Jiumonji, member of the leadership of the Council of Women of New Japan, is inadmissible, for it indirectly sanctions the deployment of such weapons in Japan. The prime minister acts as an advocate of the deployment of cruise missiles in Japan, said S. Nagaoka, chairman of Kanagawa branch of the all-Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Thermonuclear Weapons. He urged the people of Japan to scale up protests against the dangerous plans of the U.S. Administration to turn Japan into a nuclear hostage of the USA.

INDIA SAYS U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN ARE 'THREAT'

LD181417 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 18 TASS -- P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister for external affairs, has strongly condemned the large-scale deliveries of up-to-date U.S. armaments to Pakistan. Speaking at the current session of parliament here today, he stated that the U.S. sea-launched cruise missiles "Harpoon" which the United States has placed at Pakistan's disposal pose a threat to India's security. The minister pointed out that the balance of forces that took shape in the South Asian subcontinent was upset in Pakistan's favour two years ago when Washington took a decision on delivery of F-16 newest fighter bombers to the military regime of Islamabad.

Mr Rao went on to point out that the Indian Government repeatedly drew the attention of the United States to the fact that the arming of Pakistan with newest tpes of combat equipment creates a dangerous seat of tension in south Asia and destabilises the situation in the region. However, the U.S. Administration every time ignored the protests of India. In the obtaining conditions the Government of India has no other way out but to take appropriate measures to strengthen the country's defence capacity.

INDIA REPORTS PAKISTANI SUBVERSION IN PUNJAB

LD190000 Moscow TASS in English 2348 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 18 TASS -- The Indian Government has evidence of Pakistani special services' direct complicity in the subversive activities by extremist and terrorist groupings in the state of Punjab. The deputies of parliament were informed about that by the state minister for external relations A.A. Rahim who spoke at a session of India's supreme legislative body here. Any statements by Pakistani leaders, accusing India of interfering in Pakistan's affairs, are totally groundless, A.A. Rahim said.

SOVIET-INDIAN METALLURY GROUP SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD191646 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1046 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi 19 Nov (TASS) -- The fifth session of the Soviet-Indian working group on metallurgy has ended here. The protocol signed on its results envisages further development of the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation in this sphere. The realization by Soviet organizations and two Indian state companies of joint projects for extracting and processing mineral ore has been planned. It is planned to extend the scientific-technical links between the USSR and India.

Satisfaction is expressed in the protocol with results of the implementation of the program for training and raising qualifications of Indian specialists at enterprises in the Soviet Union.

SRV-MPR TALKS IN HANOI STRESS PEACE, CEMA TIES

PM181141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Name of Socialism's Ideals"]

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Nov -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has received a Mongolian parliamentary delegation headed by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit to Hanoi.

The Vietnamese leader stressed the importance of further developing friendship and cooperation between the fraternal countries in the name of socialism's ideals. The Mongolian people's outstanding successes achieved in past years, thanks to the assistance from and close cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, are a living embodiment of the great Lenin's ideas on the possibility of making the transition to socialism while bypassing the capitalist stage of development, he said.

The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam, Le Duan stated, fully support Mongolia's proposals on the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific. Mongolia's peace initiatives are an important contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace and the security of the peoples of Asia and the whole world.

Talks were held between the SRV and Mongolian parliamentary delegations during which stress was laid on the determination of the two countries' peoples to strengthen all-around cooperation within the CEMA framework and to wage a joint struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe and for the strengthening of peace on our planet.

BUDDHIST MEETING HITS U.S., LAUDS USSR POLICY

PM181531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Adopted"]

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Nov -- A meeting of the leaders of the Buddhist organizations of Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and Mongolia held under the slogan "For Peace and Against Nuclear War" ended here today. The participants in the meeting adopted a communique and an appeal to the Buddhists of Asia.

We, the leaders of the Buddhists of five countries, the appeal says, express our full approval of and support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which demonstrate a sense of high responsibility and political wisdom in the face of the aggressive policy of a U.S. Administration which aspires to world domination.

The greatest threat to a peaceful future, the document notes, is the U.S. intention to deploy new nuclear missiles in West Europe, and also the U.S. concept that it is possible to win a nuclear war.

The appeal roundly denounces the intrigues of the imperialists and hegemonists in Southeast Asia and expresses support for the initiatives of the three countries of Indochina that are aimed at turning this region into a zone of peace and stability.

FRG POLITICAL FIGURES INTERVIEWED ON EUROMISSILES

LD202116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] [Bovin] Let us start with European affairs. An extraordinary congress of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD] ended in Cologne yesterday. This congress might be called a congress of atonement of sins. You know that it was the German Social Democrats who where the initiators of NATO's two-track decision. Four years has passed since then, and the SPD has revised its position. This congress, despite opposition from from Helmut Schmidt, voted against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. This is to the credit of the German Social Democrats, but it does not remove from them the political responsibility for a fresh twist in the arms race in Europe. Other are now having to pay for their mistake.

Tomorrow, the issue of the Euromissiles will be examined by the Bundestag. However, the Americans have already long since decided everything for themselves. They want to site the new weapon in Western Europe at any price. You probably already know all the arguments for and against this, comrades, it has been written and spoken about so often. All the same, at this critical moment, we asked our FRG correspondent, Viktor Glazunov, to put some questions to representatives both of the ruling parties and the opposition. Now here is his conversation with Dr Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union parliamentary group.

[Begin recording, in German with superimposed translation] [Glazunov] Dr Dregger, you are in favor of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles. What are your grounds and arguments? Do you think that NATO needs new medium-range missiles in addition to those that both NATO and the Americans already have?

[Dregger] I would like straightaway to say two basic things to viewers and listeners in the Soviet Union. First, the peoples of the Soviet Union and the German people suffered terribly during the World War II, more than many other peoples. Second, a third world war would mean the desappearance of Germany because the frontier between East and West passes through Germany. This country would become the main theater of military operations. No matter if atomic or conventional weapons were used, our country would be annihilated. For that reason, no people can be as interested in peace as the German people. It is possible to have peace by submitting; we do not want that. We want to remain free. There are two important components regarding the Soviet Union: the will for self-assertion and readiness for cooperation. The second is no less important than the first. We can be a valuable partner for the peoples of the Soviet Union, but there can only be partnership on the basis of equilibrium. I very much regret that the Soviet Union has upset equilibrium by its overarming, especially in the sphere of medium-range weapons. We would like these damned things [proklyatyye shtuchki] of yours to disappear so we would not have to deploy them. Unfortunately, the talks in Geneva have not produced results. We want a continuation of the talks in the event of deployment of the U.S. missiles beginning. The deployment of Soviet missiles in recent years has not made the talks impossible. So let us continue the talks, let us strive for elimination of mass destruction weapons, for the development of peace and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the German people.

[Glazunov] But if new missiles are to appear?

[Dregger] In fact, new missiles have appeared in recent years; they have been Soviet missiles. The USSR has been arming itself further while the Geneva talks have been doing on.

The talks have been going on in Geneva: There has been discussion in the West, but the Soviet Union has been arming. Unfortunately, we must now modernize our weapons for the sake of equilibrium. However, every missile that will be deployed will be the subject of fresh talks; every one will be dismantled if the USSR dismantles its missiles.

[Glazunov] Mr Dregger, do you admit that Pershing-II's on the Federal Republic's territory, with a flight time of 6 to 10 minutes, are a direct threat for us Soviet people from German soil?

[Dregger] The presence of SS-20's means a direct threat for the German people from Soviet soil. Since I want for my people the same security as you do for yours, then I propose: Let us get rid of one and the other -- the U.S. Pershings and the Soviet SS-20's.

[Glazunov] There already medium-range weapons here in Europe apart from the U.S. Pershings -- French, British, and U.S. ones.

[Dregger] The British and French amount to 1 percent each of the Soviet ones.

[Glazunov] If we take medium-range missiles, it is not 1 percent each, but a third or more.

[Dregger] No, no, no. If you put all the British and French missiles together, they are approximately 2 percent of the Soviet potential.

[Glazunov] Of the whole potential, not medium-range weapons.

[Dregger] We do not have any medium-range missiles at all. There are sea-based missiles. We have only 18 land-based missiles: The French ones at the Plateau d'Albion. They are fixed; they can easily be put out of action. Moreover, the French and British state that their missiles serve only the defense of France and Great Britain, and not Germany. Incidentally, we have rejected possession of all kinds of atomic weapons. We did this because the Americans stated to us that they would defend us. [end recording]

[Bovin] Let us sum up Dr Dregger's arguments: In essence, there are two of them. First, the Soviet Union has upset the equilibrium in Europe by overarming; and second, there is no need to take the French and British potentials into account because they are not medium-range weapons and because they are only equal to 2 percent of the Soviet potential. I shall return to these arguments in a little while, but now let us hear the reasoning of Gert Weisskirchen, a German Social Democratic Party Bundestag deputy.

[Begin recording, in German with superimposed translation] [Glazunov] Mr Weisskirchen, you are against the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles. What are the political and military-political motives for your position?

[Weisskirchen] We know how many tragedies have come to your country from German soil. The policy of mutual understanding started by Willi Brandt and continued by Helmut Schmidt has helped to overcome the [word indistinct] of the past. Now what has been achieved is at stake. I fear the onset of new cold times. The deployment of Pershing-II's and cruise missiles, with the SS-20's on the other side, will whip up the arms race. The increase of confrontation reduces the opportunities to resolve very urgent problems of our time: hunger in the world, unemployment, and the threat of ecological catastrophe. We do not want more weapons; we could suffocate from further increases of arms; we could perish.

[Glazunov] A few words about the Geneva talks, please. Some people here claim that the talks are blocked by the Soviet demand for British and French nuclear weapons to be taken into account. What is your opinion?

[Weisskirchen] The British and French missile systems should be taken into account in Geneva. I consider the corresponding proposals of General Secretary Andropov to be fair because the British-French nuclear systems can threaten the Soviet Union just as other nuclear potentials can. For this reason, the demand that British and French systems be taken into account is correct. Those who reject it are not displaying genuine interest in achieving a positive result in Geneva.

[Glazunov] It is even said that the USSR has not displayed flexibility, a desire for compromise, in Geneva. How do you evaluate the Soviet proposals concerning this?

[Weisskirchen] The proposals made by General Secretary Andropov deserve the most serious and profound examination. They open up the possibility of achieving a genuine agreement in Geneva. I think it necessary that these proposals should be made the basis of talks. Those who reject them are not interested in genuine disarmament. [end recording]

[Bovin] As you can see, for Mr Weisskirchen, the Soviet Union's overarming is no problem. It is understandable for all who do not use the NATO counting-frame [schety] that there has never been and is no so-called "over-" here. If one sums up the Anglo-French potential and the U.S. aviation based in Western Europe -- which is capable of delivering nuclear bombs to the territory of the Soviet Union -- the approximate parity is obvious. Well, this is probably the 1,001st time the French and British potentials have been the subject. Dr Dregger is mistaken when he compares these potentials with the Soviet strategic forces. The Soviet strategic potential equates with the corresponding U.S. potential. What Britain and France have goes beyond the framework of this strategic Soviet-U.S. equation. Therefore, the 2 percent of which Dregger spoke is not so little: It is sufficient to annihilate tens of cities and tens of millions of inhabitants of the Soviet Union. It makes no difference at all to us how the French and British missiles are classified and under whose authority they are. The missiles are aimed at us, and this fundamental fact determines both our logic and our position.

Evaluating the situation as a whole, it is useful not to bring everything down to quantitative characteristics, but to approach the situation from the qualitative side as well. Our position here and that of the United States are not symmetrical. However many medium-range missiles we may have in Europe does not change the strategic situation for the United States because not one of our missiles can reach the U.S. territory. For us, the deployment of new U.S. missiles changes the strategic situation because these missiles are being set up in Europe in order to keep targets in the Soviet Union's territory in range [derzhat pod boyem]. Naturally, we cannot fail to take this circumstance into account. Whatever turn the situation may take, whatever turn events may take, the Soviet people, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov wrote in PRAVDA yesterday, may rest assured that the USSR's defense is being maintained at a level necessary to guarantee its peaceful labor.

Furthermore, I would like to note one qualitative point. The Americans will of course be in charge of the new U.S. missiles sited in Western Europe. What does this mean in practice? It means that, for example, the question of whether the Federal Republic is to exist or not -- and that is precisely the question, and Dr Dregger rightly reminded us of this once again -- this question will be decided not in Bonn, but in Washington. They say that Denis Healey, Britain's former minister [short break in transmission], has formulated several laws of holes. His first law of holes says: If you are already in a hole, do not dig deeper. One gets the impression that the West European allies of the United States are evidently breaking this law.

It would still be possible to understand those who entrust their fate to Washington if the actions of the U.S. Administration were characterized by even-temperedness, reliability, and sober political reckoning.

However, as they say, what is not there, is not there. Grenada provided a very good lesson here: adventurism, the presumption of force, and complete disregard for public opinion. That is what Grenada is.

'NOTICEABLE TURN' IN SPD FOREIGN POLICY SEEN

LD182300 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Cologne November 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Grigoriyev and S. Sosnovskiy report:

An extra-ordinary congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany opened here today. The congress is to adopt the new platform of the Social Democratic Party of Germany towards the NATO's nuclear missile decisions. The party's federal board submitted for the discussion of the delegates the draft resolution which turns down deployment of the FRG's territory of American first-strike nuclear missile systems. In the document there is the demand to continue negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, and not to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The leadership of the West German Social Democrats criticised the obstructionist stand of the Reagan administration in Geneva, and also full support by the Kohl-Genscher government of that dangerous course.

The Cologne congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany which is being held on the eve of debates at the Bundestag on the question of deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in the FRG, signifies a noticeable turn in the party's foreign policy course.

If the previous three congresses of the Social Democratic Party of Germany delegates under the pressure of the party leadership still declared in support of the notorious "additional armament" of NATO, the opposite sentiments now prevail amid the Social Democrats. All 22 district organisations of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and also seven out of its ten Laender organisations came out on the eve of the Cologne congress against American missiles on the FRG's territory.

A change in the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, up to the party leadership, took place, specifically, under the influence of the mighty anti-war movement which has been mounting in the FRG in the recent years, and the West German social democracy could not stay aside from it. The Reagan administration's aggressive course in the international scene, specifically the barbarous actions of the U.S. military against Grenada and Lebanon opened the eyes of many social democrats to the real character of Washington's "peaceableness".

A speech at the congress was made today by chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willi Brandt.

SPD CONGRESS DEBATE PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Vogel, Bahr, Schmidt Cited

LD192022 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Cologne November 19 TASS -- The prevention of the threat of nuclear confrontation, which will sharply grow should new American first-strike nuclear missile systems be fielded in West Germany and other Western European countries, is the main subject of the debates at an emergency congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) here.

The congress heard a report by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Bundestag SPD faction. Expressing the view of the broad SPD party circles, he stressed great importance of the new Soviet peace initiatives, advanced by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for reaching a fair accord in Geneva. Stressing the justness of the USSR's demand for counting the French and British nuclear systems, he strongly criticised Washington's obstructionist stand at the Geneva talks. The U.S. Administration is seeking to deploy, come what may, its new missiles in Western Eruope with a view to gaining unilateral military advantage, Hans-Jochen Vogel declared. The leader of the West German parliamentary opposition accused the Kohl-Genscher government of failing to undertake any practical steps to induce Washington to study in a constructive way the Soviet proposals.

Speaking in the debates on the draft resolution tabled for consideration to the delegates by the party federal executive, Egon Bahr, member of the presidium of the SPD Executive and chairman of the Bundestag disarmament and arms control subcommission, called on the Social Democrats to reject the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles on West German territory. Egon Bahr set forth a concept, worked out by a group of SPD foreign policy experts, demanding renunciation of the current NATO strategy of nuclear deterrence, because this strategy provides for making a first strike and is, therefore, fraught with a universal military catastrophe.

Ernst Breit, chairman of the Association of German Trade Unions, speaking on behalf of its eight million members, said that West German workers demand prevention of the further nuclear missile buildup in Europe and elimination of all weapons of mass annihilation stationed in the continent. Ernst Breit pointed out that campaigning for peace and disarmament is an integral part of the West German workers' actions for their economic and social rights, against the offensive of big capital.

The speech by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was in sharp discord with the statements by the majority of delegates. Reflecting the viewpoint of the minority of Social Democrats, he came out in favour of the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles and hailed some "positive elements" for West German security allegedly contained in NATO's notorious "dual-track decision."

Resolution Rejects Deployment

LD191706 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Cologne November 19 TASS -- Almost unanimously delegates of the Extraordinary Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, which came to a close here, have adopted a resolution which resolutely rejects the deployment on the territory of West Germany of new American first-strike nuclear missiles and urges to continue the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe instead of deploying missiles.

The resolution was adopted despite the pressure exerted by the right wing of the party's leadership. The outcome of the congress determines the position of Social Democrats at the debate in Bundestag on the deployment in West Germany of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles. During the debate, scheduled for November 21-22, the group of the Social Democratic Party of Germany is going to say a resolute "no" to the turning of the West German territory into a launching pad for new American nuclear missiles.

BUNDESTAG OPENS DEBATE ON U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD210957 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 21 TASS -- A debate has opened in the FRG Bundestag today on the question of the deployment in West German's territory of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons systems.

Three draft resolutions have been tabled in the Bundestag. The resolution tabled by the parties of the ruling coalition CDU/CSU and FDP provides for the implementation of the NATO's "double track decision." The draft resolution put forward by the SPD group reject the deployment of American "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the country. A similar draft has been tabled by the group of the "Greens" party.

A government statement has been made to the deputies by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Referring to the mythical "Soviet military and political threat," the head of the Bonn cabinet demanded the start of deployment of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the FRG's territory. Voting on the issue is to be held on Tuesday.

FDP CONGRESS OPENS DISCUSSION ON MISSILES

LD181546 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Karlsruhe November 18 TASS -- A congress of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), which together with the CDU/CSU forms the government coalition in Bonn, opened here today. The main item on the agenda of the congress is the FDP's attitude to deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

About 400 delegates have gathered for their forum in the conditions of mounting struggle by all sections of the FRG's population against deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the country's territory.

The FDP congress has begun in an atmosphere of differences brought about in the party by the fact that its leadership supports the dangerous plans of NATO. The Federal Board and the Presidium of the FDP have submitted a draft resolution approving deployment of new U.S. missiles in the FRG to the congress for consideration. A number of drafts which turn down the "rearmament" of NATO and call for a continuation of the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe have also been brought up for the delegates' discussion.

USSR ENVOY CONVEYS ANDROPOV MESSAGE TO KOHL

LD191825 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov (DPA) -- Vladimir Semenov, Soviet ambassador in Bonn, has conveyed a message from Soviet party leader Yuriy Andropov to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. A government spokesman announced on being questioned on Saturday evening that Semenov has handed the letter to secretary of state in the chancellor's office, Waldemar Schreckenberger, on Friday evening. It was immediately given to the Chancellor. The message was Adnropov's response to Kohl's latest letter, of 29 October.

Nothing was stated about the content of the reply letter. Kohl's letter dealt mainly with efforts in connection with the Geneva INF negotiations.

There was no confirmation of a report in BILD AM SONNTAG saying that in his talk with Secretary of State Schreckenberger, Semenov gave an assurance that there would be no break in German-Soviet relations even after the siting of the Pershing II missiles, although the West would have to bear the consequences of the deployment.

FRG UN ASSOCIATION ENDS USSR VISIT 17 NOV

PM181411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From the FRG"]

[Text] A delegation of the FRG UN Association, comprising Bundestag Deputies L. Fischer and A. Brueck, visited Moscow 13-17 November at the invitation of the USSR UN Association. A detailed and frank exchange of opinions on questions relating to the current international situation was held between representatives of the two organizations. Both sides unanimously noted the importance of the resolutions pertaining to international security and economic development that were adopted at the 29th plenary assembly of the World Federation of UN Associations in Geneva last October.

The meeting's participants expressed themselves in favor of continuing regular contacts.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST IN BONN AGAINST MISSILES

LD202236 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 20 TASS -- The public "parliament of the majority" today held its session under the slogan "No to Pershing 2 and cruise missiles." Its participants -- representatives of numerous peace organisations, prominent public figures, scientists and Bundestag deputies -- sharply criticised the plans to station new American nuclear missiles in their country.

W. Boerm, an FDP [Free Democratic Party] party veteran, addressing the forum, stressed that only total renunciation of "rearmament" can keep West Germany from becoming a U.S. nuclear colony. "That is precisely why we urge the Bundestag deputies to reject the planned deployment of new first-strike weapons on West German territory," he declared.

The meeting adopted a "Bonn declaration" demanding a moratorium on the production, testing and stationing of all types of weapons of mass annihilation in Europe and concrete steps towards establishing a nuclear free zone in the continent.

SENTENCING OF TURKISH 'PEACE FIGHTERS' CONDEMNED

PM181553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Arbitrariness"]

[Text] Soviet peace champions have learned with indignation about the sentence passed on the leaders and activists of the Turkish Peace Association -- including the association's general chairman, Mahmut Dikerdem, who was sentenced to a lengthy prison term -- by the Military Court of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. This is said in a statement issued by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The sentence passed on the Turkish peace fighters on the basis of trumped-up charges is an act of judicial arbitrariness and violates generally recognized norms of law and justice, the statement notes.

PALESTINIANS MUST UNITE AGAINST 'COMMON ENEMY'

PM182109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "Cohesion Is an Essential Condition for Successful Struggle"]

[Text] The international public's attention is currently being drawn by the events developing in the north of Lebanon in the region of the city of Tripoli, where armed inter-Palestinian clashes have taken place. As a result a serious threat to the Palestinian resistance movement and PLO unity has arisen, which, of course, plays into the hands of the enemies of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples -- the imperialist circles of the United States and Israel.

All this arouses justifiable concern among progressive and peace-loving forces and all who are sincerely striving for a just and lasting peace in the near East. The PLO, as is well known, has constantly been the target for hostile intrigues on the part of imperialist and Zionist circles striving to eliminate it. But despite all the difficulties, the PLO came through and began to play an increasingly visible role in the front ranks of the Arab national liberation movement. Its international prestige has grown appreciably. The overwhelming majority of states in the world, the United Nations, and many other international organizations have recognized the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Under PLO leadership the Arab people of Palestine have intensified the struggle for their legitimate national rights and strengthened their combat cooperation with other Arab anti-imperialist forces. In 1982 the Palestinians together with the Lebanese and the Syrians put up courageous opposition to the U.S.-Israeli aggression on Lebanese soil. The aggressors' attempt to inflict a fatal strike on the PLO failed, although the conditions of the Palestinians' activity and struggle were substantially complicated. This was also reflected in the PLO's internal state.

The present events in the Palestinian resistance movement are taking place under conditions of a sharp exacerbation of tension in the Near East. New reports are continually arriving that the United States in league with Israel is preparing for a new large-scale military provocation against the Arabs.

An entire U.S. armada is currently concentrated off Lebanese shores -- dozens of warships including three aircraft carriers with 300 planes and thousands of Marines on board. The Israeli military is also actively preparing for new adventures. These military preparations are being accompanied by intensive contacts between leading U.S. and Israeli figures. The imperialists are nurturing plans for expanding armed interference in Lebanon and direct aggression against Syria. Washington and Tel Aviv are hoping that the Arabs will not be able to counter them with an united resistance front. The events in the Tripoli region which, irrespective of the reasons for their emergence, introduce a new element of dissension into Arab ranks, could not have come at a more opportune time for the United States and Israel. It is no accident that the inter-Palestinian discord is being exploited in the framework of the anti-Syrian campaign unleashed by imperialist circles.

In these conditions in senselessness and perversity of the fratricidal clashes in north Lebanon are particularly obvious. The Palestinians, by dint of their vital interests, must [prizvany] rally in their joint struggle against the common enemy. Any differences in their ranks can and must be solved by peaceful political means.

Broad public and political circles in Arab countires, and in the Palestinian resistance movement itself take precisely this view. Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, stated that "a further development of events in North Lebanon is extremely dangerous and would have negative consequences for the struggle of all the Arab peoples and for the Palestinian problem especially." The bloody clashes in Lebanon, he said, must be stopped immediately.

The events around Tripoli are evoking genuine regret and concern in the Soviet Union. Soviet people believe that common sense and understanding of the true interests of the Arab peoples, particularly in the conditions of escalated imperialist intrigues, will prevail.

The Soviet Union's principled position on this question has been set forth in the speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs who said: "We regard as exceptionally important and urgent the need to overcome discord and restore unity in the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine which must continue to operate as an active and effective factor of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Near East."

The Soviet Union's line is determined by its position as a genuine friend and ally of the Arab peoples in their struggle against U.S.-Israeli expansion and its understanding of the important role which is played in this struggle by the Palestinian resistance movement and its political vanguard -- the PLO -- and by solidarity with Syria, which now is the most important [vazhneyshiy] force in countering the aggressive plans of the United States and Israel. This line envisages active support for all efforts aimed at a peaceful political settlement of the differences among the Palestinians and at consolidating the PLO's position and strengthening its links with the national patriotic forces of the Arab world. It is in this direction that the Soviet Union has taken and is taking active political steps ever since complications arose in the Palestinian resistance movement.

The cohesion of the Palestinian Arab people and the cooperation of all Arab anti-imperialist forces is an essential condition for success in their just struggle.

AAPSO URGES END TO MIDEAST'S 'SENSELESS BLOODSHED'

LD201243 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- The Soviet public with concern and anxiety views reports on the complex situation in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement and on facts of fratricidal clashes in Lebanon's north, says a statement issued by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee [AAPSO]. The development of events shows that the USA and Israel intensively try to make use of the obtaining situation for the establishment of their military and political domination in that country and in the Middle East as a whole. Tel Aviv and Washington, seeking to weaken the Arab national-patriotic forces' resistance to their palns, expect to undermine the unity of their actions and to disunite their ranks. In these conditions the situation in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement, the situation which has acquired an acute character, contradicts the basic interests of the Palestinian revolution and of the anti-imperialist struggle of Arab peoples.

The Soviet public, the statement stresses, invariably sides with the Palestinian people's just struggle for the exercise of its inalienable national rights, the struggle which it wages under the leadership of its political vanguard and the sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

This is why we most earnestly call on the sides drawn into the conflict to cease senseless bloodshed. Today the most responsible task is on the agenda in all its entirely and urgency: to restore unity in the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine and to consolidate all Arab anti-imperialist forces in the face of the mounting military and political pressure on the part of the USA, Israel and their allies, to overcome differences in the Palestinian resistance movement without delay through peaceful political means, and to strengthen its unity must become important steps in this direction, the statement says.

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN MIDEAST STRUGGLE REPORTED

'Scaling Up' Involvement

LD191445 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 19 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reporting: The U.S. Administration is building up military presence in Lebanon in preparation for expanding and scaling up intervention in the internal affairs of that and other Arab countries.

Five more U.S. naval ships arrived to the coast of the country. They are carrying 1,800 Marines which took part in the U.S. aggression in Grenada. The unloading of combat equipment and the landing of the contingent of the so-called "multinational force" continues day and night. Tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces, mortars and other military equipment are carried to the coast by helicopters and landing barge. To ensure the security of the landing operation the U.S. command has closed one of the sections of the seaside highway to all civilian traffic. U.S. and French units have been put on alert. Aircraft carrier-based planes are patrolling the area permanently.

U.S. Marines are digging in the area of the Beirut International Airport where they are stationed. New positions including earth embankments, sandbag walls, dugouts and shelters are under construction. Local observers note that the military preparations conducted by the USA and its Western European allies lead on to believe that they are determined to stay in Lebanon for a long time, to turn its territory, sea ports and airfields into a jumping-off ground for aggression against progressive Arab countries. Local observers note that the military preparations conducted by the USA and its Western European allies lead on to believe that they are determined to stay in Lebanon for a long time, to turn its territory, sea ports and airfields into a jumping-off ground for aggression against progressive Arab countries.

A bombing raid on the suburbs of Ba'labakk by French Air Force planes which caused civilian casualties aroused protests and anger in Lebanon. A general strike in protest against that barbarous act was held on Friday in Ba'labakk and Hirmil Province, with all offices, shops and schools staying closed on that day.

'Militarist Itch'

LD190046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. troops forming part of the so-called multi-national force in Lebanon have received reinforcements: Another contingent of American Marines numbering 1,800 has arrived in Beirut. These military personnel, the news agencies note, took part in the aggression against Grenada. Here is the latest news commentary. Igor Surguchev is at the microphone:

The present Washington administration has clearly caught the militarist itch. The rulers across the ocean, fired by the victory of American arms, as they are trying to represent the shameful aggression against tiny and practically defenseless Grenada, are evidently not averse to repeating their Grenada adventure in the Near East.

Confirmation of this is provided by the recent unambiguous statement on the subject by the assistant to the U.S. President on national security, McFarlane. Further evidence is the dispatch into Beirut of American troops with experience of the Grenada operation. It is quite clear, however, that the intervention in the Near East will meet with far stronger resistance than in Grenada, and will cost its organizers far more. That is also understood, of course, at the White House. But there, they appear to think exclisively in military categories and therefore the military presence of the U.S. is being built up, both in Lebanon itself, and off its coast. Suffice it to say that, close to the Lebanese coast, the Reagan administration has concentrated more than 30 if its warships, on which are based nearly 300 aircraft and tens of thousands of servicemen.

Israel, too, is destined to play a prominent role in the plans for a large-scale armed operation in the Near East. The special representative of the U.S. President, Rumsford, who recently visited Jerusalem, is reported to have discussed with the Israeli leaders the question of stepping up strategic cooperation between the two countries. The purpose of the planned aggression is fear, and neither Washington nor Tel Aviv is making any attempt to conceal it. It is to wipe out the Lebanese resistance movement against foreign occupation and make Syria bow to the American-Israeli diktat.

In the Near East, as in Grenada, Washington is ready to ignore the norms of international law, and impudently defy the international community. But reliance on crude force in the Near East is fraught with unpredictable consequences not only for that region, but for universal peace. A solution to the problems of the Near East should be sought, not by unleashing new armed conflicts, but at the conference table, and by taking into account the vital interests and legitimate aspirations of the Arab peoples.

Attack on Syria Indicated

LD181933 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The United States is increasing its military presence off the shores of Lebanon and on Lebanese territory. The number of American military ships is now 40, including three aircraft carriers. An additional 1,800 servicemen have arrived in Lebanon to add to the U.S. Marines already there. According to news agencies, Israel has alerted its troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley along the line facing the Syrian contingent in the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. News analysts believe the actions of the United States and Israel indicate plans for an attack on Syria.

Major Provocation

LD200538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Report by correspondent Leonid Rassadin, from Cairo]

[Text] The situation in the Near East, and primarily in Lebanon, continues to worsen. This conclusion is reached in Arab political circles.

In his comment on the recent air raids by Israeli and French planes in the Al-Biqa' Valley and Ba'labakk area, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Egypt, has stated that his country is against any escalation of tension in Lebanon. The bombardments of sovereign Lebanese territory have elicited anger from the Arab world. In this particular case it is a question of a greater involvement of France in the anti-Arab American-Israeli alliance.

In the opinion of many Arab observers, the Reagan administration, taking into account the sad experience of the Vietnam war in the past, is now attempting, at all costs to make other Western countries into active participants in its aggressive adventures in the Near East. All this, to tell the truth, is a carefully kept secret in Washington. A White House representative has outright declined to make any statement about the French actions, but a representative of the U.S. State Department confessed that Washington had been notified beforehand of the French military operation.

It became known today that two British Navy vessels, including one destroyer, are being sent to the eastern Mediterranean, toward the Lebanese coast. They will arrive there in the beginning of next week, and at the end of the month they will be replaced by another British ship, with helicopters on board, specially intended for landing infantry and tanks.

And if you take into account that the United States has concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean an unprecedented naval armada, including three aircraft carriers, it becomes clear that the NATO -- and first of all, the United States -- military are planning a major provocation against Lebanon and the neighboring Syria.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT IN MOSCOW

LD201649 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and by other officials. The welcoming party includes Iraq's ambassador to the USSR Fadil al-'Izzawi, and ambassadors of several other Arab countries accredited in the Soviet Union.

USSR, LIBYA SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION PLAN

LD181238 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tripoli November 18 TASS -- A Soviet-Libyan protocol on cooperation in medicine and public health has been signed here. The document calls for the development of cooperation in providing medical services to the population, as well as in epidemiology, environmental protection, medical statistics and information. The Soviet Union is also to help Libya in the training of medical personnel.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES ALGERIAN AID TREATY

LD170958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the treaty between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic on Mutual Legal Aid, signed in Algeria 23 February this year.

CROCKER SPEAKS IN ZAIRE ON SECURITY ISSUES

LD181012 Moscow In English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker has paid a 3-day visit to Kinshasa. According to news reports his talks with Zairean officials focused on bilateral relations and on economic and financial aid. However, also according to the Western media, the main topic of discussion was cooperation in the field of security. Igor Tarutin comments:

The hasty trip of the assistant secretary, which had failed to be announced in advance, took place in conditions complicated for the United States. The black continent was swept by a wave of protests caused by the piratical attack on tiny Grenada launched by the U.S. militarists. American's expanding interference in Lebanon is also giving rise to growing condemnation. On the background of indignation at Washington's aggressive stance mounting in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, the White House wanted to prove that it has sympathizers in the developing world. Its choice of Zaire has not been accidental.

Washington's emissary was in no doubt as to the warm welcome expecting [as heard] him. Zaire's dependence on the United States is common knowledge. The very agenda of Chester Crocker's talks in Kinshasa points to the painful [word indistinct] in which the United States can exert influence on Zaire's leadership. In the first place these are economic and financial aid. Zaire's economy is on the brink of bankruptcy. The crisis raging in the West has badly affected Zaire's economy because of its close links with the capitalist markets. The fall in the prices of minerals sharply reduced the country's currency revenues and forced Kinshasa to beg for increasingly more loans; though its foreign debt has already surpassed $5 billion and though it had no money to make the annual interest payments.

In fact, Zaire is completely at the mercy of Western, above all American, creditors. Its difficulties are aggravated by the heavy burden of military spending pressed by Washington on its weak economy. Skillfully capitalizing on discord among African countires and on Zaire's internal instability, Washington is entangling Zaire in the insane arms race by supplying it on credit with combat equipment which puts increasingly heavy chains on the nation. That is how U.S. imperialism involves Zaire in the orbit of its aggressive policy.

Under heavy pressure exerted by Washington, Kinshasa was the first in tropical Africa to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. Zaire was also forced to become an accomplice in the imperialists' intervention in Chad. Naturally such steps failed to find understanding in many African countries, which caused friction in Zaire's relations with many African states. It is common knowledge that the colonialist policy of divide and rule is greatly favored by neocolonialists. By setting Zaire against other African nations, the U.S. seeks to isolate it and to entangle it in its net even more deeply.

RAUL CASTRO ON CUBA'S DEFENSE CAPABILITY

PM181225 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guarding Revolutionary Gains"]

[Text] Havana, 16 Nov -- Steadfastly following a peace-loving foreign policy course, Cuba resolutely condemns the insolent aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism, which is fueling tension in many regions of the globe and pushing mankind toward nuclear war. This was stated by Army General R. Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, addressing a meeting in the city of Holguin.

The Reagan administration's criminal policy, which was graphically expressed in the brutal and unlawful occupation of sovereign Grenada, and also the increasing U.S. intrigues against El Salvador and Nicaragua and the new threat to Cuba, he stressed, have raised the temperature in Central America and the Caribbean to the limit.

The events in Grenada have taught the Latin American peoples a lot, R. Castro said. Let U.S. imperialism not count on repeating with impunity the crime it has committed against Grenada in Cuba or in any other country where an armed people is ready to defend its freedom and independence to the end.

The Cuban leader noted that, despite the tremendous importance of fulfilling the plans of peaceful building, Cuba is forced in the present conditions to assign greater resources to the needs of the Army and Navy and to the construction of defense installations. He dwelt in detail on the tasks of further strengthening Cuba's defense capability, increasing the Armed Forces' combat readiness to the utmost, and also training the population in the system of civil defense and peoples militia territorial groupings to repel a possible attack by the American aggressor.

We have no other alternative, the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces pointed out, than to tirelessly continue the work to transform our motherland into a bastion inaccessible to the United States. We have embarked on a qualitatively new stage in preparing the country for defense. Its chief aim is to turn every citizen of socialist Cuba, every man and woman, into conscious and well-trained fighters. R. Castro appraised highly the selfless fraternal assistance which the USSR gives in Cuba. Thanks to the all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, the minister said, the might and combat readiness of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces are steadily increasing.

U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES HEIGHTEN TENSION

LD181002 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Another 800 American Marines have come to Honduras. As is asserted by the Pentagon, they will supplement there contingents of U.S. troops to participate in joint exercises with the Honduras Army.

The concentration of big military, air and naval forces of the United States near Nicaragua under the pretext of these exercises even more heightened the extremely tense situation in Central America. In countries of the region they fear with full ground that after the aggression against Grenada the Reagan administration will start in the very near future realizing plans of direct military intervention in revolutionary Nicaragua. Representatives of pro-American puppet regimes now openly speak of a possibility of such an intervention.

According to an AP report from Tegucigalpa, a Honduras Army leader, close to the command, asserted at a press conference at the presidential palace that something in Grenada style might become necessary in Nicaragua.

The "Grenada style" or stake on rough force increasingly becomes the main tool of the American policy in the region. International terrorism, outright brigandage are declared by the White House as nearly the model for actions of the United States in international relations, and the implanting of Reagan's "new order" with sword and fire as "a normal" foreign-policy action.

The proportions of U.S. military preparations in Central America show that the White House has actually already made stake on armed invasion of Nicaragua. The danger of intervention against the revolutionary republic grows with every passing day. The tragic experience of Grenada shows that Washington might well begin such aggression at any moment, without looking for serious "substantiation" for it. Therefore, solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people is now topical for all the honest people of the planet, as never before.

U.S. USING 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' IN GRENADA

LD181643 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Psychological Warfare in Grenada" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

U.S. troops in Grenada have now come over from combat operations to psychological warfare, the American television company CBS reported on Thursday. A special battalion of specialists is functioning on the U.S. captured Caribbean island. They are engaged in ideological brainwashing of the Grenadian population in the spirit suitable to the occupationists. The Pentagon propaganda men command now the only radio station in Grenada. [sentence as received] They distribute placards all over the island, smearing the revolutionary system, which was overthrown by U.S. troops and praise "advantages" of American "democracy".

The American occupationists resorted to massive "psychological offensive" to make Grenadians forget progressive transformations, which were carried out under the Maurice Bishop legitimate government. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who visited Grenada a few days ago, described these actions of the Washington administration as "disgraceful".

Slanderous propaganda is an additional link in the occupationists' activity in Grenada, bound to consolidate the U.S. rule there. Skilled "specialists" in fabricating frauds follow punitive troops who turned the island into a huge prison. More than a thousand people were put by the occupationists into concentration camps formed by the Hitler pattern. American troops conduct all over the island massive searches and roundups. Grenadians must have special passes for moving in many areas of their own country, the passes which were aptly dubbed by them "South African", since they remind the order in the racist Republic of South Africa.

No contrivances of the Pentagon "psychologists" can conceal this terrible truth of the Grenada tragedy.

PRAVDA LISTS GOSR GREETINGS MESSAGES RECEIVED

PM141530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] In connection with the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the CPSU Central Committee and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are continuing to receive greetings telegrams from leaders of communist and workers parties. They send the CPSU warm greetings and congratulations and the Soviet people good wishes.

The greetings telegram of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee conveys the Italian communists' friendly greetings to the communists, working people, and peoples of the Soviet Union and expresses a wish for positive results to be achieved in the development of the USSR's economic, social and cultural life.

"The chief, most urgent wish," the greetings message goes on to say, "that we would like to formulate in an international situation so fraught with tension and danger is that every effort be made for the purpose of preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world."

"On this day so important to your country and so portentous for the forces of progress throughout the world we wish to reaffirm our desire to promote the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union in the mutual interests of both countries and both peoples. We want to renew our wish for friendly relations between our two parties, with full and loyal respect for mutual autonomy and in the spirit of broad international cooperation with all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world," the telegram states.

The greetings message from the Central Committee of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] notes "the fundamental role of the Soviet Union and the CPSU in rendering support to Arab and African national liberation movements and the struggle of the world's peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for social progress and in ensuring international solidarity with them. The PPS also emphasizes the USSR's leading role in the cause of defending peace on earth and notes its decisive contribution to the efforts aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war."

"Our party," the telegram goes on to state, "voices profound satisfaction in connection with the fact that friendly relations and cooperation are developing between the PPS and the CPSU on the basis of mutual respect. It will do everything possible for their further strengthening and development for the good of the peoples of our two countries and in the interests of our joint struggle in the name of the peoples' national independence, the relaxation of international tension, and peace throughout the world and against imperialism, racism, and Zionism."

Congratulatory telegrams have also been received from the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee; D. Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party, and G. Iglesias, secretary general of the party; the Palestine Communist Party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia Central Committee; the Philippine Communist Party Central Committee; the Dominican Communist Party Central Committee; (Kh. Kutlu), general of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee; P. Simon, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Australia; K. Silva, general secretary of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee; the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee; the Communist Party of Honduras Central Committee; the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee; and the Democratic League-Movement for the Workers Party (Senegal).

Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have received greetings messages from:

S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front party and president of the Republic of Mozambique;
V. Maria, deputy chairman of the Council of the Revolution and prime minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;
H. Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunis;
M.S. Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic;
O. Larrea, president of the Republic of Ecuador;
J. Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil;
B. Terry, president of the Republic of Peru;
B. Betancourt, president of Colombia;
H. Zuazo, president of the Republic of Bolivia;
L. Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela;
G. Alvarez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay;
L. Monge, president of Costa Rica;
A. al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon;
L.F.S. Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
M. Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda;
S. Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia;
M. Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria;
A. Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius;
S. Kountche, president of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Niger and head of state;
Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire;
G. Eyadema, chairman and founder of the Rally for the Togolese People Party and president of the republic;
L. Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of state of the People's Republic of the Congo;
L. Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho;
Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee;
S. Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization;
N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Central Committee;
The Steering Committee of the Bahrain National Liberation Front;
King Phumiphon of Thailand;
King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho;
Crown Prince Khalifah Al Thani of Qatar;
C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV CONFERENCE

AU181315 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 12 November party report and election conference at the Kommunist Plant in Kiev -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Account giving and elections mark important and responsible stages in the lives of party organizations. V.I. LENIN TAUGHT US TO VIEW A PERIOD UNDER REVIEW AS A LESSON, AS A STEPPING STONE FOR FURTHER ADVANCE. THE MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES THAT ARE BEING HELD IN THE REPUBLIC ARE CONVINCINGLY MANIFESTING THE MONOLITHIC UNITY OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE'S COMMUNISTS AROUND THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND OF ITS POLITBURO HEADED BY COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN. THE REPUBLIC'S COMMUNISTS ARE UNANIMOUS IN THEIR APPROVAL OF AND SUPPORT FOR THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE CPSU, AND ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED TO IMPLEMENT THE PARTY'S PLANS.

During the report and election campaign, party organizations are thoroughly and profoundly analyzing their activity aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, of the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Inherent in most meetings and conferences held were efficiency, adherence to principle, high exactingness in assessing what has been done, and the perfect awareness of the tasks confronting us.

This general atmosphere, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, has also been reflected at your party conference. The report made and the speeches delivered by the delegates have convincingly revealed the accumulated experience, have criticized the shortcomings, and have made constructive proposals for further improving the work of the party organization and of your efficient and united collective.

This is the right and party-like way. In order to advance with confidence, it is necessary to correctly assess the level of what has been achieved. And this level is constantly rising. The level achieved yesterday is not enough today. Even if today we are working well, tomorrow we must and can work even better, particularly if we keep in mind the times in which we live.

As a result of the additional measures taken to intensify production, to improve the style of leadership, and to strengthen discipline, in the current year we have succeeded -- both in the country as a whole and in the republic -- in substantially accelerating the pace of economic development. The 1982 and 1983 indexes planned for the volumes and rates of production, for marketing industrial production, and for labor productivity have been significantly exceeded. The value of industrial production marketed in the republic in excess of the 10-month plan amounted to R1.629 billion.

Rather good are our indexes attained since the beginning of the 5-year period. In the 3 years, the republic's national income will have risen 12.8 percent against the planned 11.3 percent, and labor productivity will have gone up 13 percent against the planned 10.5 percent. The increased labor productivity will be accountable for the entire increase in the national income.

The state of affairs in capital construction has improved, but in this field there are still many shortcomings, and this applies above all to the quality of work.

Railroad transport has somewhat improved its work. For agriculture, the current year has been very unfavorable weatherwise. Nonetheless, we have obtained not too bad yields of sugar beets, potatoes, feed, and some other crops. Compared with 1982, our meat, milk, and egg procurements have increased.

Measures are being taken to increase production and to raise the quality of consumer goods, as well as to improve trade and consumer services.

Unfortunately, we still have failed to attain the targets set under the 5-year plan for a number of indexes. This has happened because a number of national economic branches have still been slow in accomplishing tasks for raising the effectiveness of communal production and labor productivity. Some collectives are falling short of the targets for saving power, material, and technical resources, and are insufficiently using production capacities. That is why, in the remaining 2 years, we must work well and must make good the arrears that have been incurred in the lagging sectors. IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO STABILIZE THE TREND TOWARD ACCELERATING THE PACE OF DEVELOPMENT AND TOWARD IMPROVING BASIC ECONOMIC INDEXES. The Ukrainain Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and Gosplan view precisely these tasks as paramount ones.

In the nearest future, we are expected to update all national economic branches in the field of science and technology, to automate technological processes on a large scale, and that in its indexes production supplied is up to the world's best models.

As far as your party organization's work is concerned, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, the analysis and the present discussion show that, in the period under review, a great deal has been done to improve organizational and ideoeducational work, and to implement the collective's socioeconomic program.

It is a pleasure to note that the communists, as befits them, have turned into a mobilizing force in accomplishing the most responsible tasks. In the period under review, much attention has been paid to the reconstruction and reequipping of enterprises, to the raising of labor productivity, and to the quality and technical standards of the articles made. Labor and execution discipline has appreciably strengthened.

All this has produced tangible returns. The collective has successfully coped with the 2-year and the 10-month plans for all technical and economic indexes. The stable work, the modern technical standards and the high efficiency of production have made the enterprise among the best ones in the branch. This has also been reflected in the fact that, in 1982 and 1983, the enterprise won in all-union socialist competitions a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Of course, these achievements did not come by themselves. They are evidence of a sound moral and psychological atmosphere in the collective, of constant purposeful work aimed at improving production, and of work among people. It was not mere chance that, by 7 November, more than 2,500 workers had met their 3-year targets.

Widely known, also beyond the enterprise limits, are the labor achievements scored by Hero of Socialist Labor V.V. Shatilova, woman assembly worker and deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; Socialist Labor Hero L.F. Drozdov, turner; O.P. Chekhov, milling machine operator decorated with the Order of Lenin; by front-ranking workers V.D. Sukalo, fitter; T.G. Pisanenko, galvanizer; G.A. Galiley, woman milling machine operator; A.T. Muntyan, traffic controller; O.V. Kozachenko, woman turret lathe operator; and by many others. THE EXPERIENCE OF THESE PEOPLE IS OUR WEALTH. THE PARTY ORGANIZATION, SHOP AND ENTERPRISE LEADERS MUST ENDEAVOR TO SPREAD THIS EXPERIENCE IN THE COLLECTIVE.

And if one bears in mind that, in the remaining 2 years of the 5-year period, the collective is still expected to do a great deal, in particular to ensure a significant upsurge in the volume of production practically without increasing personnel, and to put into production a number of important items, the topicality of such an approach is obvious.

The intensification of production is unthinkable without the rational and thrifty use of raw and other material resources. THE STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMY IS REGARDED BY THE PARTY AS A HIGHLY IMPORTANT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TASK, AS A TESTED LEVER FOR RAISING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY. And this is only natural, because the value of raw and other materials, of fuel and energy consumed in the country in one day runs into many millions of rubles. For this reason, no wastage of coal, gas, oil products, metal, heat and electric energy can be tolerated in any case. They cost us too much, millions of people are toiling for them.

It is to be noted, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that your enterprise has been paying due attention to the policy of thrift. It is good that a definite system has emerged in this work: Thrift checks and contests are being held each year. And the results of this practice are obvious. The costs of marketable production and labor intensity have been reduced. A significant contribution to the economical use of resources has been made by the rationalizers and inventors.

All this is good. But even in this field there are substanitial reserves. For this reason, matters must be organized in such a way as to save resources in each link of the technological chain. We must continue to consolidate creative links with scientific and research institutions, and must make wider use of technologies helping to save resources and of the experience accumulated by front-ranking collectives.
EACH PERSON SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE SIMPLE TRUTH: WHATEVER HAS BEEN CREATED BY THE TOIL OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE IS NATIONAL WEALTH. ITS IRRATIONAL USE IS DETRIMENTAL TO THE STATE AND TO OUR OWN PEOPLE.

In connection with this, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy called attention to the need for making better use of fixed assets, because, in recent years, the enterprise's returns from investments have declined. This is primarily a result of the fact that facilities put back into operation are too slow in reaching their production capacity and that the equipment shift factor is too low. The machine fleet is practically being only used in one and a half shifts. These are substantial reserves, and they must be appropriately used.

The plant's chief engineer service and ractionalizers must also display more vigor in accelerating the pace of mechanizing manual labor. In this respect, the plant is still lagging behind the city's front-ranking collectives. The enterprise possesses everything it needs to improve matters in this field, too.

Practice -- including within your collective -- has shown, Comrade V.V. Schcherbitskiy said, that THE BRIGADE FORM OF ORGANIZING AND STIMULATING LABOR OPENS A BROAD FIELD FOR FOMENTING PRODUCTION ACTIVITY AMONG PEOPLE, AND FOR ACCOMPLISHING ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL TASKS. Owing to the application of this form, many collectives have substantially raised labor productivity without additional outlays. At your enterprise, the cost accountancy brigade has actually turned into a basic link in production management. this progressive form of labor organization has encompassed 74 percent of the manpower. This implies to need for improving the selection and training of brigade leaders. These would be precisely the brigade leader and foremen who share responsibility not only for the state of production, but also for the atmosphere prevailing in the collective. It is important to strengthen party influence within brigades. At the enterprise, there have been thus far no communists in 50 percent of them.

The newly elected party committee and shop party organizations must systematically scrutinize the progress made in implementing decisions concerning the consolidation of labor discipline and in observing the clauses of the USSR law on labor collectives. In this respect, the appropriate work must also be carried out by trade union and Komosomol organizations.

LIFE PRESENTS EVER HIGHER REQUIREMENTS TO COMMUNISTS, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized. AT PRESENT, WHEN THE SCOPES OF OUR WORK ARE WIDENING AND TASKS ARE PROVING TO BE INCREASINGLY COMPLEX, EACH PARTY MEMBER MUST BE AN ACTIVE BEARER OF THE PARTY POLICY, AND MUST PERFORM THE LEADING ROLE IN PRACTICE. I would like to reiterate that people form their opinion about the entire party, to a large extent, on the basis of the activity and behavior of individual communists. And it is very good that, in your party organization, most communists work creatively, very productively, that they are communist shock workers, and many of them are already working on the 1984 plan.

However, the communist displays his vanguard role not only by conscientious toil. EVERYONE MUST BE WELL AWARE OF THE TRUTH THAT THE COMMUNIST BEARS RESPONSIBILITY NOT ONLY FOR HIS OWN ACTS, BUT ALSO FOR EVERYTHING OCCURRING AROUND HIM. We also have party members who work excellently, but keep silent about the breaches in labor discipline occurring at their side, party members who are honest themselves, but look indifferently at the cases of abuse, embezzlement, and so forth. Of course, such behavior goes against the party statutes and is detrimental to our common cause.

Unfortunately, there are also individual party members who do not comply with their duties, who behave in an unworthy manner, and even commit acts incompatible with the title of communist. At this meeting, the reporter has taskled this subject. Why does it happen? Because we take interest in a man frequently when it is either very difficult, or impossible to remedy the situation, and must take extreme measures.

In order to educate communists and to raise their activity, we must apply all justified forms of work, and primarily their reports on compliance with the statutory requirements, duties, and party commitments. More frequent conversations must be held with communists, particularly with those against whom there are some grievances. There must be not even one single party member free from control on the part of the party organization.

THE PARTY PAYS MUCH ATTENTION TO THE ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT OF ALL COMMUNISTS IN IDEOEDUCATIONAL WORK. AS THE JUNE 1983 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM EMPHASIZED, IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR EACH PARTY MEMBER TO BE THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL FIGHTER. The communist must be able to plainly explain the events, and to convincingly speak about the party policy. To have constant contacts with people, to know their moods, and to inspire them by one's own example -- this is an authentic party position.

A good half of the plant's collective is made up of young people. AND AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV SAID AT THE MEETING WITH PARTY VETERANS IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ONE MUST WORK CONSTANTLY, BEARING IN MIND THEIR PECULIARITIES AND THE CONDITONS UNDER WHICH THEY LIVE.

In the vocational training, education, and tempering of the younger generation, the collective's party and Komsomol organizations receive serious assistance from the school under the plant's mentorship, from the vocational and technical school, and from a large group of mentors.

But this process has now significantly expanded in all aspects. This primarily applies to the shaping of correct political and moral convictions in every man, to the cultivation of a communist approach toward the values of our society. For this reason we need now a well-considered system for shaping a new type of producer -- a man politically and technically competent, doing his job in a creative manner, and actively participating in production management and in public life.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on, noting that ALSO THE INFLAMED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WAS CALLING FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF IDEOPOLITICAL WORK, FOR GOOD ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY AT ALL SECTORS. In its foreign policy, Washington is making a stake on the application of force, on rude demagogy, on an unprecedented arms race, and on dangerous perfidious provocations. All the so-called Reagan's "initiatives" -- from the notorious "zero version" to the most recent remarks -- are only pursuing one goal -- to disarm the Soviet Union and to increase its own nuclear forces in Europe.

American militarists are openly holding forth about the possibilities of waging a "restricted" or even a "global" nuclear war. The NATO allies of the United States, as well as Japan and other countries are being involved in this playing with fire. The United States is hampering progress in the Geneva talks on medium-range means, trying to attain unilateral military advantages. Of course, we must not and shall not permit this.

IN HIS STATEMENT AND IN THE REPLIES TO PRAVDA QUESTIONS, COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV MADE A CLEAR CLASS ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION WHICH HAS EMERGED IN THE WORLD, AND PUT FORWARD NEW CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE WORLD FROM SLIDING DOWN TOWARD A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE.

OUR REPUBLIC'S AND THE ENTIRE COUNTRY'S WORKING PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE THE CPSU LINE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS -- A LINE AIMED AT GUARANTEEING THE SAFETY AND THE DEFENSE OF THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE, A LINE AIMED AT RELAXING INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS. This policy is also being supported by all honest people on earth. Evidence of ths is the unprecedented scope of actions by peace partisans, the scope of the present antimissile movement in Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Our position in the present complex international situation is clear and well defined. Peace can and must be defended. The guarantee of this is primarily the economic and defense might of our socialist state.

Under the present conditions, it is particularly important to raise political vigilance, to intensify the class tempering of the working people, and particularly of youths, and to educate them in the spirit of the constant preparedness to defend the fatherland.

In a word, THE SITUATION DEMANDS FROM EVERY SOVIET MAN, AND PRIMARILY FROM THE COMMUNIST, TO SET AN EXMAPLE OF SMARTNESS, DISCIPLINE, AND AN EXEMPLARY ATTITUDE TO THE MATTER AT HAND. THIS WILL HELP ACCOMPLISH WELL THE TASKS SET BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, THE NOVEMBER 1982 AND THE JUNE 1983 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS.

At the end Comrade V.V. Shceherbitskiy said: I think we all are aware that we can work significantly better, more efficiently, and more productively. Let us then harmoniously and in a party-like way set about this, and let us fully carry out our duty before the party and the people.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE.)

CPSU'S GRISHIN ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW REPORTED

Award to Plant

PM101315 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 83 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Centenary; Presentation of Order of October Revolution to Serp i Molot Plant Collective"]

[Excerpt] A festive mood currently prevails in the shops and sections of the Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant. The renowned Moscow enterprise is 100 years old. The plant has a rich life history and glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. The enterprise workers have made and are making a considerable contribution to each of the 11 Soviet 5-year plans.

Serp i Molot today is carrying out large-scale production modernization. Alongside the construction of new shops, existing ones are being retooled. This task is not easy. But the plant's collective is coping with it successfully.

The Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for big successes in fulfilling the targets for high-quality output and improving technical and economic indicators on the basis of modernization and retooling.

Yesterday the motherland's lofty award was presented to the enterprise's collective. A ceremonial meeting was held at the plant to mark the notable event.

In the ceremonial meeting presidium were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; L.A. Borisov and I.N. Ponomarev, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.M. Kandaurov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Department; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by I.V. Gribkov, secretary of the plant's party committee.

An honorary presidium, comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov was elected with great enthusiasm.

V.V. Grishin delivered a speech.

Today, V.V. Grishin said, is an important and solemn day in the life of your collective. The Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant is being presented with the Order of the October Revolution, which it has been awarded for big successes in fulfilling the targets for the output of high-quality metal products and improving technical and economic indicators on the basis of modernization and retooling.

A large group of workers, engineers, and technicians from the plant and construction and installation organizations have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for these successes, while Plant Foreman Comrade Chukanov has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and presented with the Order of Lenin and the Serp i Molot gold medal for outstanding production achievements, active work to introduce new equipment and progressive experience, and the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for high-quality output.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Moscow party gorkom, V.V. Grishin cordially congratulated the Serp i Molot Plant's glorious collective on the awarding of the Order of the October Revolution and the leading production and construction workers and innovators on their state awards and wished all the workers, engineering and technical workers, and construction and assembly workers good health, personal happiness, and new labor successes for the good of our socialist motherland.

These lofty awards, he stressed, are a recognition of the great services of the Serp i Molot Plant collective to the development and strengthening of our socialist economy, the formation of a high-quality native metallurgy industry, and the practical implementation of the CPSU's policy.

The Order of the October Revolution is being awarded to your collective at a notable time, when our country has mounted a nationwide struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums which have been have been held since the congress were major political events in the life of the party and country. They demonstrated our party's determination to continue to follow, steadfastly and unswervingly, the Leninist course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on questions of the development of the country's economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Moscow's working people, he stressed, are actively working to fulfill the decisions of the 26th congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The targets of the first 30 months of the 5-year plan for the volume of industrial production have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Some R100-millions' worth of industrial output has been produced in excess of the targets.

Considerable successes have been achieved. But we must seek to make greater and fuller use of existing potential and pay constant attention to problems such as drawing internal economic reserves into production, reducing expenditure of financial, material, energy, and manpower resources in industry and construction, improving labor organization, bringing order to production, and further strengthening discipline at all levels. On this basis we must ensure the successful completion of the plan for 1983 and the whole 5-year plan.

Great attention must be paid to these questions at party report and election meetings and conferences and the upcoming 25th Moscow CPSU city organization conference.

All production associations and enterprises in Moscow are in the main coping with the fulfillment of plans. Each enterprise is making its own contribution to resolving the tasks of developing the country's economy. But there are enterprises to which history has assigned a special role in the development of socialist industry. Their renown does not diminish with the years. The Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, which this year celebrates its centenary, rightly occupies a worthy place among these enterprises.

Going on to dwell on the history of the plant's development, V.V. Grishin stressed that a great deal of work has been done in modernizing and retooling the enterprise in the last 10 years. Some R240-millions' worth of capital investments have been assimilated, including the fulfillment of R135-millions' worth of construction and installation work. An essentially new, first-class plant for the production of high-quality types of steels is being built while production operations continue.

Production modernization has radially changed the plant's appearance. In the last 10 years 300,000 square meters of production area have been constructed, which is almost double the currently operating production area. The plant's fixed capital has increased fivefold and now amounts to R300 million.

In place of the now-demolished dilapidated production area and storage facilities, 60,000 square meters of new buildings have been erected. A modern complex for the production of cold-rolled stainless steel strip has been built and commissioned.

Previously the country used to buy this strip abroad. The construction of a rolled section shop complex for the production of high-alloy metal is underway. This shop is unique in terms of its complement of equipment and degree of mechanization and automation. The commissioning of the first stage of this shop is a fine labor gift for the plant's jubilee.

As well as the new construction work at the plant, much work is being done to retool existing shops. In the past 10 years, 66 automated and mechanized lines have been commissioned. A large quantity of progressive new equipment has been installed. On this basis the equivalent of 400 workers have been released. Manual labor at the plant has been reduced almost 25 percent.

The retooling of production at the plant, V.V. Grishin stressed, is being accompanied by an improvement in working people's social and living conditions. In recent years, new social [bytovye] amenities for 5,000 people and 4 canteens have been built at the plant. More than 250 metallurgical workers' families are improving their housing conditions annually. The plant's housing stock currently comprises around 300,000 square meters of well-appointed housing. The plant has a Palace of Culture, a stadium, a polyclinic, a preventive treatment sanatorium, a vocational and technical school, an evening technical school and institute, and other sociocultural establishments.

The commissioning of new capacities, the improvement of manufacturing processes, the automation and mechanization of production in sectors where heavy manual labor previously predominated, and the introduction of progressive new methods of treating metals have enabled the plant's collective to increase production volume and labor productivity by 20 percent in the last 10 years and to assimilate and introduce into production more than 160 new types of steels and alloys. The completion of the plant's modernization will make it possible to increase high-quality output more than 150 percent. The plant will be the country's only supplier of many types of output.

The Serp i Molot Plant's collective is one of the leading detachments of the capital's working people. It regularly achieves high results in fulfilling plans and targets and is constantly putting forward valuable patriotic initiatives.

The successes achieved in modernizing and retooling the enterprise and in its production activity are the result of the large amount of organizational and political work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the plant's economic leadership, and the construction and installation organizations. They have managed to rally and mobilize working people to resolve the tasks facing them and to mount mass socialist competition to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges ahead of schedule.

Today, on this notable day, V.V. Grishin said, let me cordially thank war and labor veterans and all generations of the plant's workers and employees for their shock labor. I would like to name those who by their shock work have augmented and are augmenting the renown of the enterprise and of Moscow with every passing day. They are Heroes of Socialist Labor Comrades Koptev, Dyuzhev, Klyuyev, and Zolotov; State Prizewinner Comrade Afonin; Comrade Limonov, furnace stoker; Comrade Potapov, leader of a team of wire drawers; Comrade Samsonov, rolling press operator; Comrade Blazhenov, metal etcher; and many other leading production workers and innovators.

The plant's collective has done a great deal to carry through the modernization and retooling of the enterprise. At the same time, great credit here goes to the construction workers of the Glavmospromstroy and Glavmosinzhstroy and the assembly workers of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work.

Among the frontrunners in this great work are Comrade Sedlov, leader of a mixed team; Comrade Somov, sector chief; Comrade Nikitov, leader of a team of glaziers; Comrade Rodichkin, leader of a team of sanitary engineers and fitters; Comrade Konstantinov, leader of a team of assembly workers and fitters; Comrade Konyukhov, motor mechanic; Comrade Medvedev, electrician; and many others.

In celebrating the plant's jubilee and its presentation with the Order of the October Revolution today, we say -- honor and glory to the collective of the Serp i Molot Plant, the construction workers of the Glavmospromstroy and Glavmosinzhstroy, the assembly workers of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the innovators and leading workers of the plant and the construction and installation organizations, and to everybody who by his selfless labor is successfully fulfilling production and construction plans and making a big contribution to the development of our country's economy!

The achievements of the plant's collective in past years have created a reliable foundation for further production growth. The collectives of the enterprise and the construction and installation organizations have a great deal to do to complete the modernization and retooling of the plant in a short space of time. Scientific and technical achievements must be widely introduced into metallurgical production, production processes must be automated, computers, robots, and manipulators must be used, and flexible manufacturing processes must be introduced. The efforts of the plant and the design, construction, and installation organizations must be pooled to ensure the speediest possible completion of the plant's modernization and attention must be focused on startup installations and sectors.

Another equally important task of the plant's collective is to consistently implement the party's directive to increase the efficiency of production and to intensify it. The fullest use of existing and newly commissioned production capacities at the plant and of each assembly and machine and the all-around increase of labor productivity must be secured and preferential growth rates for labor productivity by comparison with the growth of wages must be sought. Work to intensify the policy of thrift and to ensure an increase in the return on every ruble of invested funds and in the value of fixed capital and each unit of labor expenditure must be performed more actively.

There is still much to be done at the plant to introduce order and to increase the level of organization. State, plan, and labor discipline must be strengthened to the utmost and workers' and employees' labor and moral education must be improved and other socialist awareness increased. Steps must be taken to keep cadres in production, fuller use must be made of existing labor resources, greater attention must be paid to training worker cadres in their own vocational and technical school. Heavy and unskilled labor must be eliminated more rapidly, and the best possible conditions must be created for each worker's work and life. The collective of the Serp i Molot Plant has every opportunity to make its enterprise an exemplary one.

In order to successfully resolve these tasks, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic leaders, and the plant's entire collective have much work to do -- they must develop socialist competition and one of its facets, the movement for a communist attitude to labor, more broadly and improve the practice of summing up the results of competition and providing incentives for the winners.

Your plant's glorious history and the lofty achievements in fulfilling the current 5-year plan targets and in modernizing and retooling the enterprise give us grounds for voicing the certainty that the collective of the Serp i Molot Plant will successfully cope with the tasks facing it and respond with new production achievements to the high appraisal of its work given by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on international questions which are currently the focus of attention of the party and all Soviet people. They are profoundly perturbing people throughout the world.

Recently, he said, the international situation has sharply deteriorated. The cause is the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and the overtly militarist course of the U.S. Administration, which poses a serious threat to peace. This was argued profoundly in the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement is a document of tremendous political significance. It voices with the utmost clarity the Communist Party's inflexible will aimed at preserving and consolidating universal peace and averting nuclear catastrophe. The statement contains a precise class analysis of the international situation which has taken shape and a principled appraisal of the militarist course of U.S. imperialism which is striving to place the United States in dominant positions in the world, to undermine world socialism and the peoples' national liberation movement, and to secure itself military superiority to the detriment of the security of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, unanimously support the CPSU's foreign policy and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement. This is convincingly stated at the numerous gatherings, meetings, conversations, and political days at Moscow's enterprises and institutions. It was also clearly demonstrated by an 800,000-strong demonstration of the capital's working people, which developed into a major sociopolitical event.

If -- against the peoples' will -- U.S. nuclear missiles appear on the European Continent, this turn of events will not take us unawares. Considering the dangerous nature of the situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government -- as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stated -- will take countermeasures aimed at preventing a disruption of the balance of forces in the West's favor. With his aim in view, work is underway to further strengthen our country's defense might and to increase the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. The CPSU is telling Soviet people that they may be sure that our state's defense might will be sufficient, in any circumstances, to ensure the protection of our country's interests and Soviet people's peaceful life.

Soviet people are responding to imperialism's aggressive intrigues by rallying even closer around the Communist Party. Under conditions of aggravated international tension our task is to heighten vigilance, tirelessly work to implement economic and political tasks, strengthen the country's economic and defense might, increase efforts in the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and strengthen discipline and order everywhere. Today, it is particularly important for every Soviet person to be profoundly conscious of his personal involvement in everything which goes on in the country, to work at full capacity, and to subordinate his efforts to the interests of the Soviet state and the strengthening of our motherland's might.

V.V. Grishin voiced the certainty that the collective of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant will march in the vanguard of the struggle to resolve these tasks and by its selfless labor will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of developing the country's economy and increasing the Soviet state's might.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on the awarding of the Order of the October Revolution to the plant and attached the motherland's lofty award to the enterprise's banner.

Session of Gorkom Panel

LD171434 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Capital Prepares for Great October Holiday"]

[Excerpt] A session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom commission for preparing and conducting the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held yesterday at the party gorkom under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the commission session were Moscow CPSU Gorkom section chiefs, CPSU raykom first secretaries, Moscow Gorispolkom deputy chairmen, rayispolkom chairmen, and the leaders of a number of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations and city organizations.

A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on readiness to celebrate the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow.

The session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Moscow Subway Rally

PM110927 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 p 1

[N. Polezhayeva "Day's Reportage": "Kilometers for Millions. A Ceremonial Rally Devoted to the Commissioning of the Moscow Subway's New Serpukhov Line Was Held Yesterday"]

[Excerpts] Planners, tunnelers, finishers, architects, artists, railroad engineers, and many residents of Chertanovo came to the rally.

The rally was opened by V.I. Kutsenkov, secretary of the Mosmetrostroy party committee.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke.

The first stage of the Moscow subway's Serpukhov line is being opened today. This line and its fine, comfortable stations are a good gift for the people of Moscow from the subway construction workers. Its commissioning will make possible a considerable improvement in transport services for the capital's residents, primarily for the population of the city's Moskvoretskiy, Sevastopolskiy, and Sovetskiy Rayons.

The first stage of the subway's Serpukhov line is being commissioned on the eve of the nationwide festival -- the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Labor collectives in all sectors of the national economy are preparing gifts for the Great October day. Projects that have been constructed are being commissioned, new equipment and technology is being assimilated, and production of very modern products is being started up. Production targets are being fulfilled ahead of schedule in all sectors of the national economy.

In an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm Moscow's working people are struggling actively together with all Soviet people to fulfill the party's decisions. They unanimously support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo in implementing communist building plans and strengthening peace and the people's security.

Muscovites wholly and fully approve of the statement of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the new Soviet initiatives advanced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his answer to PRAVDA's questions and in his reply to the appeal from the Third International Congress "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War."

Muscovites are reinforcing with shock labor the party's efforts in the sphere of the economy and the struggle for peace. The famous Moscow Metrostroy Collective is one of the capital's foremost detachments of construction workers. Having successfully fulfilled the plan for the first 2 years and the plan for the first 10 months of this year, the subway construction workers have carried out additional construction and installation work to the tune of R7.5 million. The construction of this section of the Serpukhov line being opened today was completed almost 2 months ahead of schedule.

Metrogiprotrans Institute planners and the collectives of Glavmosinzhstroy and a number of industrial enterprises, ministries, and departments made a great contribution to the construction of the new subway line. The organizations and working people of Moskvoretskiy, Sevastopolskiy, and Sovetskiy Rayons gave Gosmetrostroy considerable assistance.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government show constant concern for Moscow and Muscovites, for developing the economy, expanding housing and cultural consumer construction, improving the provision of public services and amenities in the city, and improving the life of the capital's working people. Huge sums of money and material resources are directed toward these ends every year. And the development of the Moscow subway, the total length of whose lines now stands at 198 km with 123 stations, serves as an example of this. Some R145 million was invited in constructing the new subway section.

Subway construction workers are faced with a lot of hard work to ensure the commissioning of more than 15 km of new lines and 9 subway stations before the end of the 5-year plan. The construction of the Serpukhov line is to be completed in full, and this includes commissioning the central section next year. In addition, it is necessary to complete the construction of additional lines to Orekhovo-Borisovo on the Zamoskvoretskiy line and from Marksistskaya Station to Tretyakovskaya Station on the Kalininskiy line.

V.V. Grishin expressed profound gratitude to everyone involved in constructing the new subway line and wished them new successes in work for the motherland's good.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, cut the scarlet ribbon. The way was open for the train.

ACTIVITIES OF CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE NOTED

VUZ Block Opening

PM111004 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "May Your Knowledge Grow the Same Way!"]

[Excerpts] The republic's four largest new student and VUZ buildings were commissioned Sunday 16 October.

The faculties' flags and fine emblems flapped in the fall wind. The "Mravalzhamiyer" resounded over the university complex buildings.

Opening the festival, Georgian Academy of Sciences Member V.M. Okudzhava, rector of Tbilisi State University, thanked the republic's leadership for its constant concern for the development of the university's study base and its great attention toward training future specialists.

The students were congratulated on behalf of the construction workers by K.M. Mkheidze, director of the republican Ministry of Construction's No 13 Trust, who presented the VUZ rector with a symbolic key to the new building.

A torch -- the symbol of knowledge -- flared up in front of the biology faculty.

Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and D.L. Kartveilishvili cut the scarlet ribbon and the festival guests began their tour of the new building. They familiarized themselves with the cytology, histology, and embryology laboratory headed by Corresponding Member of the Republic's Academy of Sciences G.D. Tumanishvili, the faculty's dean, and the plant physiology department headed by Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Member G.A. Sanadze.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnazde spoke at the meeting with the faculty's students and teaching.

Congratulating the university students and teachers on the commissioning of this fine block, he noted that it is no accident that it was the biologists who received this gift -- after all man's future will largely depend on biological science.

The republic's scientists, party and soviet organs, and government have done everything to ensure that this branch of science develops at an accelerated pace in the republic. Its future will largely depend on those who have now entered the new building -- on the scientists, educators, lectures, and teachers -- and on the republic's party and soviet leadership, the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the university leadership. And, of course, the fate of biological science will depend on the young people who have now entered the new faculty block -- the students.

We want your entry here, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, to be the start of a great campaign for knowledge, the storming of the heights of biological science, the start of this science's veritable flowering in our republic and throughout the country.

Harvest Festival

PM111003 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "We Celebrate Inspired Labor"]

[Excerpt] On Sunday 16 October the Mitskhetoba labor and harvest festival gathered tens of thousands of people from many parts of the republic and from the RSFSR and the Latvian SSR in Georgia's ancient capital.

Taking part in the festival were Comrades E. Shevardnadze, G. Yenukidze, D. Kartvelishvili, D. Patiashvili; Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Section Chiefs N. Endeladze and G. Mamatsashvili; and V. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

Address to Georgian Presidium

PM101020 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Institute, Professionalism, Reserves. From the Joint Session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium"]

[Excerpts] The economy requires constant creative analysis of its processes and a bold quest for optimal solutions. The results of the Georgian SSR's socioeconomic development in January through September this year, which were discussed by the participants in a joint session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, prove that successes are evident wherever people show initiative augmented by professionalism, organization, and financial prudence. D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, drew this conclusion in his report to the joint session. The speaker analyzed in detail the state of affairs in industry, agriculture, capital construction, and transportation.

The session's results were analyzed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Last year, he said, the republic experienced serious hardships: The limited availability of resources caused significant amendment to plans in some sectors, while extremely unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters did appreciable damage to agriculture and the agro-industrial complex as a whole. Nevertheless, thanks to the correct concentration of efforts and enhanced organization and exactingness, we managed basically to ensure that the national economy met the targets envisaged by the 5-year plan.

This experience also proved useful this year, which turned out to be no easier than last. The practice of regularly analyzing results at joint sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and the Council of Ministers Presidium has again proved to be highly efficient. A wide circle of party, soviet, and economic leaders are invited to them at crucial points in time. It was such an expanded meeting, for example, that analyzed the first quarter's results and outlined measures for the proper completion of the first half of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The half-year results were discussed at a meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv which drew up recommendations to ensure fast rates of growth in production during the third quarter of the year in connection with preparations for the jubilee celebrations and for the purpose of implementing comprehensive measures to improve the national economy's qualitative indicators.

We are now at the beginning of the most important stage. The year's end is approaching and it is already obvious that, in its final stages, we will feel especially acutely the consequences of the unprecedented hailstorm which hit the republic last summer, the early cold spells in the mountains, and other objective factors. At the same time, it must be understood by everyone that the current pace cannot be slowed down. The celebration of the Georgiyevsk Treaty's 200th anniversary is approaching. You cannot have a full-blooded ideological action without substantial economic indicators. This is the direction pointed out to us by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A celebration becomes a real celebration only when it is crowned by the people's shock work. And there is just one goal here: to complete the year with high, stable indicators. This is the most important task of all party, soviet, and economic organs and the duty of every communist in the republic.

Our evaluation of the republican national economy's performance over the 9 months must be based mainly on the extent to which the results that have been achieved ensure the fulfillment of annual targets and socialist pledges and the attainment of the 11th 5-Year Plan's control targets. This is now of decisive significance.

Tremendous work has been done to ensure high growth rates for industrial production which, undoubtedly, is the natural result of the truly selfless efforts of our glorious working class, the skillful leadership of party, soviet, and economic organs, and the comprehensive strengthening of socialist discipline.

Rural workers also worked quite well, doing all they could to overcome with minimum losses the consequences of natural disasters which occurred last year and this year. The success of tea growers, who considerably overfulfilled the annual plan for gathering high-grade leaves; the work of fruit growers and stockmen, who are coping successfully with their targets; and the contribution of workers in other sectors of agriculture deserve due credit.

The trend toward improvements in freight and passenger transportation and the sharp increase in the commissioning of fixed assets and in assimilating capital investments in full is of substantial significance.

It is especially important, E.A. Shevardnadze noted, that the high indicators have been attained mainly by accelerating the intensive growth factors and improving work quality. This is directly linked with the increased activity by our scientific intelligentsia. Scientific and technical progress in the republic is occurring in a better and more purposeful way. The research that is underway is tied up with the whole range of other measures aimed at ensuring high end results on one or other of the most important problems.

For example, the Georgian Academy of Sciences institutes have recently significantly stepped up their scientific research work in the field of thrifty expenditure of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources and of developing low-waste and waste-free manufacturing processes and procedures. Today they are engaged in over 80 major research subjects and developments in the fields of the problem of preventing metal corrosion; powder metallurgy; and the development of new construction materials, economical internal combustion engines, and efficient schemes for the exploitation of mineral deposits; and are resolving other topical practical tasks. It is pleasing that our VUZ science is stpping up its work in the same spirit, and you all know that there is enormous potential in the VUZ science. Substantial reserves also lie in further improving national economic management. The positive experience accumulated in the republic in this sphere must be widely utilized in order to complete the current year successfully and to start the next year well. The improvement of management links, which is in constant progress in the republic, and the improved coordination and balance between these links, are producing a highly tangible effect. Take for example, the Poti experience which has made it possible to achieve the optimal combination of territorial and sector interests with the city framework. Poti's industry has fulfilled its 9-month commodity output plan by 114.8 percent, with an 11.3-percent growth.

Or take Tbilisi's Zavodskoy Rayon, which is also conducting an economic experiment to improve national economic management. Commodity output growth there has reached 13 percent and labor productivity growth 12 percent.

Thus the experiments that are being conducted show clearly that they can exert a substantial influence on the acceleration of the rates of economic development.

Against this background, it is especially noticeable that the leaders of some ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations have slackened their attention to improving the qualitative indicators of economic management. The 9-month results show that 15.6 percent of all enterprises have failed to fulfill their labor productivity plans, while 26.2 percent of enterprises have fallen below the level attained last year.

How can the ministers of construction, rural construction, food industry, fruit and vegetable farming, procurement, local industry, and several others justify the fact that almost one in every two or three enterprises in their systems has allowed this most important indicator to fall?

In order to successfully fulfill the plan and the socialist pledges both for the current year and for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations must reduce to a minimum the number of their workers in excess of planned figures and must strive by every means to raise the level reached in labor productivity regardless of the set targets.

The broad introduction of highly efficient scientific and technical developments is the main highway to highly productive labor. The level of technical facilities available to labor, especially in auxiliary and subsidiary works, must be substantially increased. Concern must also be aroused by the shortcomings that exist in production and labor organization and by the slow startup of production capacities -- as a result of which the growth in the capital-labor ratio over the past 2 years outstrips the growth in labor productivity by 4 percentage points. This trend is particularly characteristic of the republic Ministries of Light Industry and the Food Industry, the State Committee for the Tea Industry, and the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industry and Procurement.

The time has come also to tackle more concretely the long-term problem of the use of robots -- a problem which the leaders of many enterprises consider something in the remote future.

Better use must be made of new forms of economic management where they have already been introduced and, in particular, the activity of rayon agro-industrial associations must be further improved. As life has shown, when associations are headed by talented leaders and skilled organizers who make active use of the potential of the new form of leadership of the agroindustrial complex, then things go well. In the past, for example, we had only to replace the leader of the Gori Association, and things went well there, confirming all the advantages of this form of management. Of course, this was achieved with the help of the party raykom. The same is also characteristic of other rayons.

Certain rayon agro-industrial associations, E.A. Shevardnadze pointed out, have still not managed to reorganize their work and are continuing to conduct old-style management. The Gurdzhaanskiy, Signakhskiy, Akhmetskiy, and other rayon agro-industrial associations have not managed to counter the complex weather conditions with anything substantial and are completing the economic year with extremely unsatisfactory indicators, not only in viticulture.

On examining this question recently, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau evaluated as unsatisfactory the work of Gurdzhaanskiy and Signakhskiy party raykoms and rayon agro-industrial associations. Comrade Lashkarashvili, chairman of Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association, was removed from his post, as he was to blame for the total failure of work on procuring grapes from the population in the rayon. There is one conclusion from this: The rayon agro-industrial associations and their leaders bear full responsibility for organizing procurements of agricultural products from the population.

The elements damaged more than 200,000 hectares of agricultural land. Some 50,000 hectares of vineyards, 16,000 hectares of orchards, and 35,000 hectares of grain crops were destroyed or suffered material damage. Irreparable harm was done to melons, potatoes, vegetables, feed, and so forth. The population's private subsidiary plots, which play an important role in procurements, found themselves in a grave position.

In the time remaining the State Committee for Agricultural Production (Comrade G.D. Mgeladze) and local party, soviet, and economic organs must work hard in the sphere of procuring grapes both in the public sector and from the population.

Comrade Shevardnadze went on to point out that the joint session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers Presidium is directing the aktiv's attention to the organizational aspect of the matter and to organizational work because it is entirely on this that success in agriculture and in related sectors now depends. For the Zemokedskiy and Arkhiloskaloyskiy Kolkhozes in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon and the Vazisubanskiy Kolkhoz in Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon, which are headed by experienced, competent leaders, managed to achieve good results even under extremely complex weather conditions. At the same time, unfortunately, many farms and rayons proved powerless in the face of trials and displayed total helplessness and lack of initiative.

A high degree of organization is also needed in the processing industry, particularly the canning industry. A large amount of the produce that has been grown is spoiled or lost owing to the shortage of production capacities.

With a view to successfully completing this year and to subsequent efficient work rational and sensible use must be made of those resources which the economy possesses. At many enterprises, however, it is low. Deterioration is also to be noted in plan discipline. Fifty-two of the republic's enterprises failed to cope with the production volume for commodity output, whereas in 1981 their numbers did not exceed 35, and in 1982 -- 44.

Comrade Shevardnadze pointed out that the struggle for strict observance of contractual discipline has been considerably intensified in the republic. However, the list of unreliable suppliers is still not, on the whole, decreasing. As previously, the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, the Rustavi Khimvolokno and Azot Associations, and also the Kutaisi Lithopone Plant and the Stankostroitel Association account for the largest volume of undersupplied output.

An analysis of the arbitration cases heard during the 9 months attests to the serious shortcomings in fulfilling contractual obligations. In all, 18,500 cases were submitted to the Georgian SSR State Board of Arbitration during the period under review, and 13,500 were adopted for execution. Some R20 million have been exacted from the republic's enterprises in the form of fines.

Serious rebukes are addressed to the Rustavi, Kutaisi, Batumi, and certain other party committees which devote insufficient attention to this important problem. It was pointed out that reserves also exist for improving the organizational work of the State Board of Arbitration.

In terms of funds in the first three quarters of the year the republic's national economy was undersupplied from the country's other economic regions to the tune of 16,700 metric tons of rolled metal products, 28,000 metric tons of pipes, 48,500 metric tons of cement, 72,000 cubic meters of lumber, more than 9,000 motor vehicle batteries, and other output. Deliveries are made in a particularly irregular manner for the East Siberian, Khabarovsk, Kirov, Astrakhan, Central Urals, and other regions of the country.

The Makeyevka, Kramatorsk, Cherepovets, Karaganda, and a number of other metallurgical plants are constantly in debt to our republic. Need it be said what serious economic consequences this leads to?

The republic Gossnab must tackle questions of deliveries still more actively.

Capital construction and strict adherence to time schedules for the commissioning of industrial, housing, and civic projects are of fundamental significance for the acceleration of economic growth, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to note.

The unsatisfactory housing construction results in the 7-month results forced us to approach specially the first secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. The comrades treated the set task with a due sense of responsibility. We are asking you again not to slacken the work in this direction. Progress in housing construction should not slip away from party control. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on the most important projects scheduled for commissioning, mainly projects like the new capacities at the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Construction Plant, the Kutaisi Truck Plant, the Rustavi Chemical Fibers Plant, and the Abasha Combined Feed Plant. The most resolute steps must be taken to overcome the lagging at the construction of the Sachkhere Cotton-Spinning Factory. The construction and assembly workers and the clients must ensure the commissioning of the relevant capacities within the set time limits.

The work to step up the regime of thrift was further developed following the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the 13th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The republican system of territorial-sectorial management of the economy is on the whole functioning reliably and efficiently and the forms and methods of this work are being improved, including those at the lower links. The comrades at the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and a number of other ministries and departments, at the interdepartmental commissions in Tbilisi and the Adzhar ASSR, and so on are functioning quite well.

A clear example of a systematic and creative approach toward the questions of savings and thrift is provided by the Zestafonskiy party raykom, which specially discussed this question at its plenum in September.

The republic has developed a good practice of collecting and utilizing secondary resources. Nevertheless, even this work has its shortcomings. The population and some organizations have serious complaints regarding the activity of procurement workers. According to the 9-month results, the Georgian SSR Main Administration for Secondary Resources and the Consumer Trade Cooperatives Union have fulfilled their plan targets for the provision of secondary textile materials by only 75 and 70 percent respectively, and for worn tires by 87 and 65 percent respectively.

Of course, here it must be said the material base for the procurement network needs further development and we will be unable to manage without help from union organs. We hope that we will, just as in the past, get support and mutual understanding from the USSR Gossnab and the Tsentrosoyuz.

The 13th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum developed a program of measures for the widespread development of waste-free production processes. Work in this direction is being notable stepped up by the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and a number of enterprises of union subordination.

At the same time, the urge to process the maximum amount of waste materials at an enterprise's own facilities quite often leads to failure in reaching the target for the provision of such materials. It is obvious that everything must be studied in detail and an acceptable solution found. The Gosplan and Gossnab, together with other ministries and departments, must undertake the compilation of balance sheets for production waste. This work must also be improved on the territorial plane. Only thus will we be able to correctly resolve the task of the rational allocation and utilization of material resources within the framework of the republic's national economy as a whole.

The growth and improvement of basic economic indicators are most directly connected with the improvement of output quality. Concern for high quality is an immutable part of economic work.

Much work is being done in that direction, too. We are now among the leaders in the country in terms of the proportion of items carrying the state seal of quality, a proportion that reached 15 percent according to the results of the first three quarters of the year. The main issue today, however, is not what has been achieved but rather the reserves that are still unutilized.

Let us begin with the fact that the level that has been reached still does not resolve anything by itself. An obvious example can be given. A month ago, the "Tbilisi" department store set up a special department that offered the buyers exclusively products carrying the seal of quality and the indicator "N", in other words novelty. And what happened? The bulk of the products was sold almost at once, and now serious difficulties have arisen regarding the delivery of suitable goods for the department. And bear in mind that we are talking about one single department in one store! And what can we say about satisfying the demand of all people for good, high-quality products?

E.A. Shevardnadze said that the plan for economic and social development is conditioned primarily by the steady and principled growth of the national economy.

The way we complete the current year is another quite weighty argument which will affect the determination of the outline of plan targets for the next year. The rates of the 9 months must be maintained wherever possible, and this is a feasible task. Thus we address our aktiv, and through it all the communists in the republic, with the appeal to mobilize to the utmost all existing reserves.

The successful conclusion of the year depends to a decisive extent on skillful organizational and political work by party committee, soviet and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Our glorious working people's initiative, and determination have always helped in dealing with any difficulties. We believe, we are deeply convinced, that this time, too, Georgia's communists, our glorious working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and young people will cope with the set tasks, will justify their position and the tremendous trust placed in us by the CPSU Central Committee, the country's government, and our entire great motherland.

N.F. Lobachev, V.A. Kondratyev, N.M. Tischenko, and A.I. Seleznev, leading workers from the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the joint session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

Tbilisi Art Exhibition

PM041532 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Artistic Image of Great Fraternity"]

[Text] A large-scale panorama of Georgian artists' creative achievements was presented at an exhibition devoted to the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Treaty of Friendship between Russian and Georgia which opened on 28 October at the Georgian Picture Gallery and the Tbilisi House of Art.

Many works are devoted to Soviet Georgia's achievements within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

Works by Georgian artists and masters of brush and chisel from Abkhazia, Adzharia, and South Osetia are represented at the exhibition.

On opening day the exhibition it was viewed by Comrades E. Shevardnaze, G. Gabuniya, P. Gilashvili, G. Yenukidze, D. Kartvelishvili, G. Kolbin, S. Khabeishvili. O. Cherkeziya, and Zh. Shartava, and N. Dzhanberidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section.

Tbilisi Meeting

PM141047 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Nov 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Special Attention to Holiday Trade"]

[Excerpts] A conference has been held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on the organization of October anniversary festival trade in the republic's cities and rayons.

The conference results were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Republic Science Panel

PM171550 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Scientific and Technical Progress: Problems and Prospects"]

[Excerpts] The results of the work of republic ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations in accelerating scientific and technical progress in the first 9 months of this year have been discussed at a routine session of the Republic Coordinating Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress.

The session was held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee under the chairmanship of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

In addition to council members and leaders of sections, subsections, and working groups, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, responsible workers of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, Gosplan, and the Georgian SSR State committee for Science and Technology, and the secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms took part in the session's work.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze summed up the results of the session.

DEMICHEV ADDRESS TO USSR ACADEMY OF ARTS

PM101035 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Toward New Heights of Artistic Culture"]

[Text] The routine session of the USSR Academy of Arts began its work with the main question -- the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the tasks of further developing socialist artistic culture. The report was delivered by Comrade P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum can rightly be called a most important landmark in the life of our party and the entire Soviet people, Comrade P.N. Demichev said. The speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum decisions have received the unanimous support of Soviet culture workers and all the creative intelligentsia. A profound scientific approach, realism, the clear posing of practical tasks of socialist building, and the mobilization of all reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions are what is most characteristic of the party Central Committee's activity under present conditions. The discussion of the plenum results everywhere has taken the form of a profound analysis of the state of ideological and ideological-educational work, businesslike criticism of the persising grave shortcomings, including in the sphere of culture and art, and the formulation of practical measures aimed at implementing its decisions.

Then, talking about the deepening and improvement of the entire system of party ideological work and the important role destined for culture and art in this work, Comrade P.N. Demichev dwelt in particular on the activity of the USSR Academy of arts.

This year the Academy of Arts has worthily marked its 225th anniversary jubilee. The jubilee took the form of a festival of all Soviet art. There was a great public response to the exhibition "225 years of the USSR Academy of Arts." This exhibition graphically displayed the historical continuity of art, which retaining and developing the principles of the realistic school, has become in the Soviet era the art of socialist realism, which is inseparable from the leading revolutionary processes of the present day. The USSR Academy of Arts is now a major scientific creative institution, unique in its composition, which unites the outstanding exponents of fine art and architecture and scientific forces and which carries out the training of new generations of highly qualified artists in academic institutions.

Soviet socialist culture's historic achievements, the speaker said, are acknowledged throughout the world. Socialist in its content, diverse in its national forms, and internationalist in its spirit and character, Soviet culture has become a great force in the ideological and moral cohesion of the Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups. We can say with complete justification that, thanks to the party's daily close attention, socialist culture, in both its principles and its artistic practice, has acquired specific features and characteristics which place it in the forefront of mankind's contemporary cultural development. At the same time we must bear in mind that increasingly complex and ever higher demands are now being made on the ideological functions of socialist art. The profound changes occurring in the development of society's production forces, in production relations, and in the political and spiritual superstructure cannot fail to influence the sphere of culture and art too.

As specific forms of the reflection and cognition of reality, culture and art are called upon to attentively study the present and to detect new trends and phenomena in social life. They are called upon to actively influence man's world outlook and psychology, to shape the masses' correct social stance, and to wage an implacable struggle against all who contradict our communist principles. Using its own specific means, socialist art can and must reveal the communist future and give a powerful spiritual impetus to the struggle for social progress.

If we approach the evaluation of the state of affairs in all artistic genres from this party standpoint, we cannot fail to recognize that a certain gap still exists between the demands of the time and the artistic interpretation of reality. This also applies to fine art, which does not always reflect major sociopolitical events in the requisite way. Life itself now makes new demands on the profound artistic interpretation of reality. It is a question of inculcating a sense of high civic responsibility in all art workers for the acquisition not only of a high degree of skill but also of a profound understanding of the world. It is a question of the ideological maturity of all art workers, who should feel that they are primarily fighters for an advanced culture, for peace and progress on earth, and for the great cause of communism.

Creative workers are now called upon, Comrade P.N. Demichev continued, to focus their attention and efforts on making their contribution to resolving the basic question of working people's communist education. The main aim of this work is to enrich art with topical vital content and to create highly artistic works which exert an effective influence on the molding of Soviet man's active life stance.

Attention must center on shaping the image of a positive hero who is close in spirit and time to the new generation of Soviet people. Soviet man must recognize himself as this hero and at the same time must also see in himself a model to be copied in life.

The main problem now is to create works with great ideological and political resonance, large-scale in content and improved in skill -- works which will achieve widespread public popularity and will firmly enter the consciousness of millions of people. Such works appear and can appear only when art is firmly linked to life. It is a matter not simply of the link with everyday life but of the link with the crucial, determining events and processes of the present day and with the fundamental problems of and prospects for further improving our society and the Soviet way of life.

Are modern artists always capable of seeing what is really most significant in our life and of depicting life's truth in their works from the viewpoint of and for the people and from the vantage point of the tremendous tasks which our society must now resolve? In this context, the speaker noted, special attention should be paid to the education of creative young people. Undoubtedly there is much in the creative work of modern youth that gives us pleasure. Exhibitions in recent years, and in particular the all-union exhibition "the country's youth" in honor of the 19th Komsomol Congress, have shown that young people possess great creative potential. It is satisfying that young artists are working enthusiastically on topical problems of international life and have joined energetically in the propagation of the idea of peace and humanism through art. Young masters strive to penetrate the complex inner world of our contemporaries and try to reveal the multifaceted nature, dynamism, and intensify of social life. But even so, convincing results are not always achieved, and good intentions do not always justify the chosen methods of expression.

Does the occasional use by young creative forces of the devices of fashionable currents of bourgeois art not mean that depth of intention is replaced by bogus philosophizing and superficial symbolism, and does the creative thought of some young artists not diverge from real life in the direction of farfetched schemes? Does this not lead to a waste of valuable realistic skill? I believe that we should not avoid such questions if even any grounds exist for their emergence. Clearly, these questions do not emerge without good reasons.

Bourgeois theoreticians have long proposed "enriching" socialist realism with the "achievements" of current modernism. Modernist concepts which profess a disbelief in historical progress, good, and beauty are profoundly hostile to Marxism. Without a realistic basis -- truthfulness and historical authenticity -- socialist realism cannot exist, but a mere depiction of reality not inspired by socialist ideas is also inadequate. Only a combination of life's truth with socialist ideology and an aspiration toward the future creates the true art of socialist realism.

The speaker spoke about the features of the development of socialist realism at present -- an art which enriches and renews its forms under the influence of life's demands. New forms emerge under the influence of the new content engendered by life and represent a development of realistic principles in art and an uncovering of their new potential. Art is called on to artistically elevate and develop the spectator and to carry him along with it. It is only the artist's active life stance and his passionate interest in the outcome of real conflicts and in the victory of positive principles that gives art real incisiveness and transforms it into a powerful weapon of social struggle.

The problem of enhancing the ideational and artistic standards of art is an ideological as well as creative and organizational problem, and at the same time it is also a problem of the modern artist's scale of thinking and of his ability to represent correctly the complex and deep-seated processes that are now taking place in our society and the specific features of the struggle between the old and the new, the progressive and the obsolete, in conditions of developed socialism. A reliable way to enhance the ideological standard of socialist and art and to promote the creation of works which meet the demands of our times and accord with the tasks of the ideological struggle is to intensify party influence among the creative intelligentsia, to ensure the further development of the theory of aesthetics and literary and artistic criticism, to improve the whole system of ideological educational work, and to elaborate new, more effective forms of this work.

A characteristic feature of developed socialism, when it comes to society's spiritual life, is the objective need for a highly developed cultural environment and for the active mass involvement of people in high culture. The 26th CPSU Congress noted that everything that surrounds us must bear the imprint of beauty and good taste. An important task is the creation of a beautiful external world that is worthy of man, of everyday surroundings capable not only of satisfying his material needs but of pleasing him, educating him ideologically and aesthetically, and meeting superior and developed tastes. In other words, art is at present called upon to make an increasingly tangible and important contribution to the shaping of socialist civilization.

Applied art must become more and more harmonious [ansamblevyy] and aspire to synthetic unity [sintetichnost], the speaker stressed. The leading role in implementing these tasks belongs to architecture and decorative and monumental art.

An ever-increasing role is now played by comprehensive, integrated planning of interiors and buildings where decorative art is called upon to complement and develop the architecture, contribute to the achievement of an integrated ensemble, and create the most favorable conditions possible for human day-to-day living, working, and leisure. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Folk Arts and Crafts" has played an important role in organizing the production of not merely utilitarian but simultaneously beautiful and artistically fashioned articles. Much work in this respect has also been carried out by the Academy of Arts. This work must be continued and improved. It is necessary to widen the range of applied art articles, to improve their quality, and to struggle against the penetration of bad taste into this sphere.

The present considerably increased scale of cultural building and the enhanced social and ideological role of culture and art make new, greater demands on the theoretical analysis of Soviet society's spiritual life and the patterns and prospects of cultural building and on deepening the link between theory and practice.

Comrade P.N. Demichev went on to say that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary and Artistic Criticism" provided an important boost to the activity of Soviet art critics -- the seventies were marked by an upsurge in art criticism. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Creative Ties Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Communist Building" orients our criticism toward higher criteria in the assessment of works of literature and art. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum defined the role of Marxist-Leninist criticism as the main method of social and party influence on artistic creation. Reliance on the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and on the principles of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics provides criticism with a scientific basis and objective criteria for the analysis and assessment of works of art. Criticism, when deprived of these criteria, deteriorates into a matter of personal predilection and subjectivism, replaces objective analysis by personal likes and dislikes, and tends toward cliquishness.

I believe, the speaker said, that state organs of culture must also maintain closer and more businesslike contacts with critics. It is necessary to involve major theoreticians and art experts in criticism and to organize joint discussions of the problems of the present-day creative process more often. This will result in greater uniformity in assession particular works and increase the effectiveness of criticism. Furthermore, the achievements of Soviet art must be noted in timely fashion, and its genuine successes must be more widely propagandized.

The large detachment of art experts who work in the Academy of Arts, its VUZes, and scientific establishments also includes critics. Mention must be made of noteworthy critical articles of a whole series of the academy's major theoreticians and of their important contribution to the criticism of bourgeois ideology and modernist art. At the same time, it is necessary to galvanize the potential forces and resources of the critics who work within the academy's system and to make them more efficient and effective. It is important to find ways of reacting swiftly and promptly to all events in artistic life. In this respect, as in other spheres too, the academy must play a leading role in our artistic culture.

In all our activity, Comrade P.N. Demichev concluded, we must proceed from the premise that an organic correspondence and interconnection between society's socioeconomic and cultural development are an objective necessity in conditions of developed socialism.

This necessity must be increasingly fully reflected in planning, construction, and the definition of the prospects of social development. People active in culture and the arts are aware that to successfully fulfill the tasks set by the party today means revealing in a talented fashion ways to improve developed socialism and spiritually molding a new man capable of actively participating in the solution of present-day tasks in communist building. The documents of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum point us in this direction. From the vantage point of the historical experience accumulated by our country in the course of socialist building, we become particularly deeply aware of the greatness of Lenin's ideas and the wisdom of the Leninist party's policy, which has ensured Soviet society's all-round cultural progress and the flowering and mutual enrichment of the cultures of all the republics and peoples. There can be no doubt that, following the Leninist path proven by history, socialist culture will scale new heights and will continue to serve as a powerful force in the struggle for the cause of the party and the people and for the assertion of the lofty communist ideals!

The report of the USSR Academy of Arts Presidium for the period from 1978-1983 was delivered by P.M. Sysoyev, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium.

The speeches of the session participants reflected the wide range of questions raised in the opening speech and in the report of the Academy Presidium.

With great enthusiasm the session's participants adopted an appeal "To the Artists of the World."

The session continues.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH MEETS WITH UZBEK LEADERSHIP

PM101618 Tbilisi PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Nov 83 p 1

[ZUTAK report: "V.I. Dolgikh's Visit to Tashkent"]

[Text] On 3 November V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in Tashkent, met members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, first secretaries of party obkoms, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and chairmen of oblispolkoms. There was a conversation on questions connected with the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the instructions of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was stressed that, in the current complex international situation, the prime task of the republic's party organization is to fulfill absolutely the plans and socialist pledges adopted for the third year of the 5-year plan. The most important duty of the communists and all working people of Uzbekistan is to ensure the gathering and handing over to the state of six million metric tons of cotton and other arable and livestock products.

Special attention was devoted to capital construction and questions of the timely commissioning of housing and production installations and the quality of design and construction work. It was pointed out that is it necessary to bring into play all reserves to increase the production of consumer goods, improve consumer services, trade, public catering, and transport, satisfy the population's requirements most fully, and create all possible conveniences for the working man.

It was noted that the republican party organization must take additional measures to strengten labor and state discipline and bring the necessary order to all sections of social production, resolutely combat incorrect consumption of physical resources, seek the utilize production capacities fully and be as economical and thrifty as possible especially with regard to fuel, electricity, and petroleum products, and ensure the strict fulfillment of contractual commitments. In this connection it was pointed out that it is necessary to increase cadres' responsibility for the matter in hand.

Communists and all working people of the republic, it was said during the meeting, must work vigorously to resolve the key task in the economy -- a cardinal increase in labor productivity, which must attain the world's highest level. The way to achieve this is by sensible utilization of production and technical potential and the introduction into production of scientific and technical achievements, advanced technology, and innovator's experience.

It was pointed out that the successful resolution of the most important national economic tasks is directly dependent on increasing the role of party organizations, intensifying their influence on all sections of production, and further stepping up ideological work.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DELIBERATIONS NOTED

PM181618 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 14 November to examine the question "on measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 17 October 1983 on progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on transforming the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone."

The session noted that considerable work is under way in the autonomous republics and oblasts of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on transforming the zone. In the period 1976-1982 1.7 times more resources than in the preceding 7 years were channeled into developing agriculture with regard to the whole range of operations. Work on land reclamation and chemicalization and rural construction expanded. Fixed production capital in the zone's agriculture increased by 79 percent.

The pace of the social restructuring of the countryside has been stepped up. Its appearance changes with each year and the rural population's living conditions are improving.

All this is beginning to have a positive influence on the state of affairs in the agriculture of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone. In 1981-1982 the average annual production of arable farming output in all categories of farms was up by 13 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time the session noted that the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone's potential capacity for increasing production of agricultural output is not being fully exploited and that the major material and technical resources and newly created production capital are still not producing the proper return.

The RSFSR Gosplan, the ministries and departments entrusted with carrying out work in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone, and many autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and oblispolkoms are permitting serious deficiencies in the practical implementation of the measures that have been formulated to transform the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone.

Fulfillment of the set targets for the production and procurement of agricultural output and for rural and land reclamation construction has not been ensured, and a radical shift toward a comprehensive solution of the problems of the social restructuring of the countryside has not been implemented.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted a detailed resolution on the question under debate which instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and oblispolkoms to eliminate the existing deficiencies in work to implement the comprehensive program for transforming the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and increasing the efficiency of agriculture and its associated sectors.

The resolution stressed the enormous importance of solving the pressing problems linked with the creation of the necessary working and living conditions for agricultural working people, especially on economically weak farms, and improving the state of affairs in housing, municipal, road, and cultural and consumer construction in the countryside.

The results of the implementation of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR state budget in the first 10 months of 1983 were also examined. It was noted that, as a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum, and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, further growth in the Russian Federation's economic, scientific, and technical potential and an increase in the people's prosperity have been secured on the basis of broadly developed socialist competition.

The plan for output sales and for the production of the most important types of articles has been fulfilled. The volume of industrial production on RSFSR territory increased 3.8 percent in the 10 months of the current year in comparison with the same period last year. Labor productivity in RSFSR industry increased by 3.6 percent.

Measures to implement the RSFSR Food Program were implemented on a broad scale, and a large volume construction work has been fulfilled.

At the same time the session also noted the deficiencies in fulfilling the plan and the republic's budget in the first 10 months of 1983. Individual ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and local ispolkoms did not achieve the required increase in management standards or strengthening of plan, financial, production tion, and labor discipline and did not take the necessary steps to make more effective use of raw material, fuel and energy, and other material resources, and to make good the lag in fulfilling a number of the targets of the annual plan and budget that was allowed to occur in the first 6 months.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and local ispolkoms to take additional steps to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets and socialist pledges adopted for 1983. Special attention was devoted to the search for additional potential for increasing production of consumer goods and enhancing their quality.

A speech was made at the session by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA CARRIES COMPETITION DIARY FOR JAN-OCT

PM181027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Ending the Working Year"]

[Excerpts] The January-October plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 101 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries made their 10-month targets.

The gas extraction plan was exceeded, as were the plans for the production of chemical plant-protection agents, tires, instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment, trucks, tractors and many types of agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and feed production, and many consumer goods.

The increase in the total volume of industrial output was 4.2 percent compared with the first 10 months of last year. In the period under review labor productivity rose by 3.6 percent and accounted for 88 percent of the increase in industrial output.

There was a lag in the production and sale of output at a number of ministries in October. The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry failed to fulfill the plan for the sale and extraction of oil, as did the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers in the case of the sale and output of mineral fertilizers and machine-building ministries in the case of the production of A.C. electric motors, metallurgical equipment, and freightcars. The Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry failed to make the target for the production of timber, paper, and cardboard.

In order to fulfill the plan the average daily production of these and some other types of articles must be substantially increased. It is necessary to improve material and technical supply and the work of freight transport and accelerate the startup of major production capacities commissioned this year.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification will have to take effective steps to improve power supplies for a number of enterprises in view of the shortage of water resources in some parts of the country -- in Central Asia and the Ukraine, for example. One urgent task is that of ensuring the steady operation of the recently commissioned No 6 turbine at the Ekibastuz GRES-1.

As the end of the year approaches, labor collectives are analyzing their work very carefully in an effort to unearth reserves and eliminate everything that is impeding progress. Conditions must be created in every collective for the fulfillment of socialist pledges.

Livestock units are switching to winter work. Many farms are well prepared for this crucial period, they have plenty of feed and have made the buildings and equipment ready in good time. In the 10-month period state purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7 percent compared with the same period last year, purchases of milk increased by 10 percent, and those of eggs and wool by 4 percent. Many farms in Chuvashia, Tataria, and Ryazan, Gorkiy, Kaliningrad, and a number of other oblasts have already fulfilled annual plans for milk sales. At the same time, livestock-raising workers in Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Volgograd and Astrakhan Oblasts, where the rate of livestock and poultry purchases is down from last year, are not exploiting their potential. The situation must be rectified. In the winter period it is important to maintain the animal population, avoid any slump in production, and lay a secure foundation for the fulfillment of the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

MARSHAL TOLUBKO ON MISSILE FORCES, ARTILLERY

PM211054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko by PRAVDA correspondent: "Defending Peace. Today Is Missile Forces and Artillery Day"]

[Text] On the eve of the holiday Hero of Socialist Labor Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, replied to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent.

Question: The terms "constant combat readiness" and "operational readiness" are firmly established in military terminology. Could you tell us in greater detail what stands behind these words? What do they mean for the Strategic Missile Forces?

Answer: Combat readiness means that state of our forces that would guarantee an immediate rebuff to the aggressor, which actually is the sacred duty of Soviet Armed Forces. This readiness must be high and constant.

The system of training and educating the soldiers, their selfless military labor in lecture classes, at test ranges, on marches, in flights, and at maneuvers and exercises, and all the thoughts and deeds of Soviet soldiers are subordinated to the achievement of constant combat readiness in the Army and the Navy. The execution of operational readiness is the supreme form of constant combat readiness. When on operational readiness they are ready to engage in combat with the aggressor immediately.

In order to get an impression of what operational readiness means, imagine you are in a region where a missile unit is located, at some distance from major population centers in the steppe, in a forest, or in the hills. On the surface you can see just a few totally indistinguishable buildings. But the picture changes if you descend underground. The strategic missile command center is deep inside the earth, reliably protected. Here the missile's complex "organism" is listened to and sensed by remote control and guidance instruments. The law governing the missile troops' service at the command center is: high vigilance, extreme carefulness, accuracy, permanent self-control, and alertness.

You see, a strategic missile is a weapon that is collectively operated to a high degree. The slightest delay, inaccuracy, or distraction by one team member poses a threat to the execution of the joint combat task. This is why the missile troops are people with firm physical, moral-psychological, and volitional training. They are distinguished by a highly developed sense of responsibility, collectivism, mutual assistance, courage, staunchness, and selflessness.

Question: The missile troops are celebrating their holiday together with the artillery troops. The weapons of the latter are much older. Today we would like to recall the history of their development and discuss the present significance of the artillery.

Answer: Last year our artillery marked its 600th anniversary. In 6 centuries Russian artillery has firmly established its glory as a victorious attacking firepower. It was no accident that it was convincingly superior to the enemy artillery on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

Our antitank artillery, for example, was so powerful that by the second year of the war the Hitlerites were forced to withdraw all the classes of tanks with which they started the aggression against the USSR and replace them with new, more heavily armored types: "Tigers," "Panthers," and "Ferdinand" self-propelled guns.... But even they were vulnerable to the Soviet Artillery Forces.

Rocket artillery made a considerable contribution to the victory over the enemy. This was a truly terrifying force. A regiment of BM-13 rocket installations -- the famous Katyushas -- rained on the enemy 384 shells within 8-10 seconds, destroying personnel and equipment over an area of more than 100 hectares. I would note that the Hitlerites were simply unable to develop similar systems for massive salvo fire.

In the postwar years, as is well known, fundamental qualitative changes occurred in the organizational structure, armaments, and technical equipment of the Soviet Armed Forces. The basis of their combat might is now provided by nuclear missile weapons of various types, from ICBM's to operational-tactical and tactical complexes.

But tube artillery's significance has not diminished, either. The range, accuracy, and density of its fire have increased, and its maneuverability has grown, along with the range of tasks resolved on the battlefield.

I would also note that many of the Strategic Missile Forces units were formed from artillery units that fought heroically during the war years. In this way the glorious traditions of combat brotherhood between all Soviet soliders, between all branches and categories of our Armed Forces, are alive and multiplying.

Question: In the conditions of the exacerbated international situation the Communist Party and the Soviet state are continuing their persistent struggle for the maintenance of peace on earth. But at the same time, as has been said by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "we will be able to ensure the security of our country and the security of our friends and allies under any circumstances." What is the correlation of the nuclear missile forces right now, and what is being done for the reliable defense of our country and its allies?

Answer: The present U.S. Administration has proclaimed and is openly pursuing an aggressive, militarist course in an attempt to achieve at any price military superiority over the Soviet Union and the fraternal coutries of socialism and to ensure for the United States dominating positions in the world.

The Pentagon has elaborated more than 400 military programs on whose implementation over the next 5 years it is planned to spend an astronomical sum -- approximately $2 trillion. We are talking here, moreover, of the qualitiative rearmament of all components of the U.S. strategic offensive forces.

PRAVDA's readers are well acquainted with our country's specific proposals on the cessation of the arms race and the reduction of both sides' nuclear missile potentials.

They have been precisely and lucidly expounded in the utterances of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and particularly in his statement and the replies to PRAVDA's questions on 27 October this year.

Suffice it to say that the adoption of the Soviet proposals merely regarding the medium-range nuclear means in Europe would entail their complete liquidation or their reduction by more than 1,300 units while maintaining equality in terms of the number of nuclear charges and their delivery vehicles of all types in the possession of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. Is this not evidence of the Soviet state's sincere desire for peace and the consoldiation of international security?

But we will respond with timely and effective measures to any attempt to break the military-strategic parity that has emerged.

One of these measures is the decision to begin preparatory work for the deployment of tactical-operational missile complexes on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR. This will allow us to reliably ensure equilibrium in nuclear means and the conditions of their use in Europe if the new U.S. medium-range missiles are deployed here. With this same aim definite steps will also be taken with respect to the territory of the United States itself.

Question: Could you tell us in greater detail about the successes of the missile force and artillery personnel in combat training and service? How are they celebrating their holiday?

Answer: Last year was a year of intensive labor by the missile force and artillery soldiers to improve their combat skills, of struggle to fulfill properly the tasks assigned them. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum generated new political and labor enthusiasm among the personnel.

The results of military labor are clearly manifested in the socialist competition results. This competition was especially widespread during the past training year. Take for example, the missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A.S. Pavlov. This unit, initiator of socialist competition within the strategic missile forces under the slogan "Raise vigilance and reliably ensure the motherland's security," has completely fulfilled its socialist pledges and retained its "excellent" classification. The personnel have reached a state of 100-percent class specialization. All the soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, and officers are masters in related specialized fields. Excellent execution of operational readiness, exemplary regulation order, and the resolution of all training tasks to a high standard have become here the daily norm of combat training and service. This is the result of much work by the commanding officers, political workers, the unit's party and Komsomol organizations, and all personnel.

The teamwork and combat training of missile forces and artillerymen and their firm moral and psychological tempering have been vividly demonstrated during exercises, missile launch training, and artillery fire practice. In the past year the absolute majority earned the marks "excellent" and "good."

The holiday is being greeted with high results by the missile forces and artillerymen in the units and subunits commanded by officers Yu. Smirnov, A. Losev, V. Prozorov, Yu. Khalturin, M. Mokhaylov, M. Kolomoytsev, M. Krutskikh, Yu. Kozlikin, A. Popov, G. Belyayev, and many others.

Presently the troops are completing preparations for the new training year. The missile forces and artillerymen are in a good combat mood. They are fully determined to scale new and even greater heights in enhancing the combat readiness of units and subunits and improving their combat skills.

The Soviet people can be firmly assured that the historic gains of socialism are reliably protected against any encroachments by aggressors.